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ARCHAEOLOGICAL NEWS¹

NOTES ON RECENT EXCAVATIONS AND DISCOVERIES; OTHER NEWS

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GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARCHAEOLOGISTS. — The third international congress of archaeologists will be held in Rome, October 9 to 16, 1912. There will be ten sections devoted to prehistoric, Oriental, pre-Hellenic, and Italian archaeology; Greek and Roman art, antiquities, epigraphy, numismatics, and mythology; and ancient topography.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICANISTS. — An international congress of Americanists will be held in London, May 27 to June 1, 1912.

THE IMPERIAL GERMAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE. — Hans Dragendorff, formerly director of the Roman-Germanic Commission, has been appointed General Secretary and President of the Central Committee of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute; and R. Delbrück, First Secretary of the Institute at Rome. (*Arch. Anz.* 1911, col. 58.)

BULGARIA. — **Discoveries in 1910.** — B. Filow publishes in *Arch. Anz.* 1911, cols. 349–370 (12 figs.), a résumé of archaeological finds in Bulgaria in 1910. At **Aquae Calidae** (Aytoska Banja) the Roman bathing tanks, built about the time of Nero, were found some 6 m. underground, and both beneath and above the floor, a vast number of coins and other small offerings which show much of the history of the place. Excavations at the church of St. Sophia at **Sofia** have brought to light, at depths of 1.30, 1.10, and 0.60 m. below the present Turkish tiled floor, two Roman mosaic pavements belonging to churches apparently of the beginning and end of the fourth century, and the original stone flooring of the present building,

¹ The departments of Archaeological News and Discussions and of Bibliography of Archaeological Books are conducted by Professor BATES, Editor-in-charge, assisted by Professor C. N. BROWN, Miss MARY H. BUCKINGHAM, Mr. L. D. CASKEY, Miss EDITH H. HALL, Professor HAROLD R. HASTINGS, Professor ELMER T. MERRILL, Professor FRANK G. MOORE, Professor CHARLES R. MOREY, Dr. JAMES M. PATON, Professor LEWIS B. PATON, Professor A. S. PEASE, Professor S. B. PLATNER, Dr. N. P. VLACHOS, and the Editors, especially Professor MARQUAND.

No attempt is made to include in this number of the JOURNAL material published after January 1, 1912.

For an explanation of the abbreviations, see pp. 160, 161.

dating from the sixth century. A number of tombs belonging to the oldest church and others from the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries were opened, all dated by coins. Excavations on the fortifications at **Pautalia** (Köstendil) have continued. A large number of coins with jewelry and other objects from Roman graves were excavated, mostly surreptitiously, at **Ratiaria**, including a second century grave stele of Valerius Alexander; others at **Mezdra** and at **Nicolaëvo**, among the last being a silver salt-sprinkler in the form of a child hugging a pet animal. From **Messembria** comes an archaizing Hellenistic marble bearded head of Hermes, and from **Lom** (Almus) and **Madara**, two votive reliefs of some importance for the history of Thracian religion, one of the Thracian horsemen, the other of Hercules Invictus. The Bulgarian Archaeological Society published in 1910 the first volume of an annual in which all these discoveries were fully treated.

ROUSTCHOUK. — **A Mithriac Relief and an Inscription.** — A Mithriac relief, found at Roustchouk, Bulgaria, in the summer of 1910 and now in the museum at Sofia, is published, and described by G. KAZAROW in *R. Arch.* XVIII, 1911, pp. 73-75 (fig.). It is divided into three zones, in the chief of which the customary slaying of the bull is represented. The following inscription on a slab now built into the wall in the court of the military club at Roustchouk is also published: *D(iis) M(anibus) | Aurelio Coto | vet(erano) al(ae) II Arab(acorum) | vixit annis | XXXXVII, Aur(elius) | Helpideforus | et Papias et Iu- | lia Juliana co- | niunx patro- | no . . .* The letters are those of the second century A.D.

LANGAZA. — **A Macedonian Tumulus.** — A Macedonian tumulus containing a two-chambered tomb of extraordinary beauty of design and delicacy of workmanship, situated 9 km. north of Salonica, has been excavated for the Ottoman government. The tomb, which is by a Greek architect and not later than 400 B.C., was made for a single burial and for a person of the highest rank, probably military. It had been plundered of its contents, especially of all movable metal, but the architectural details and the two doors, an outer one of wood and an inner one of marble, are preserved, at least sufficiently for reconstruction. The marble doors, perhaps the finest specimens known, are now exhibited in the Ottoman Museum. (T. MACRIDY, *Jb. Arch. I.* XXVI, 1911, pp. 193-215; 5 pls.; 26 figs.)

NECROLOGY. — **Paul Gauckler.** — Paul Gauckler died by suicide at Rome in December, 1911, after continued sufferings due to ill health. Born in 1866 at Colmar, he was a graduate of the École Normale and a member of the French School at Rome. After a term of service in the Algerian museums of Constantine and Cherchell, he was appointed to the post of director of antiquities in Tunis, which he held until 1905. At this time he began a series of important explorations in the Roman villas of Oudra; at Carthage, where he excavated the Punic necropolis and uncovered the theatre and the Odeum with its numerous statues; at Susa, where he discovered the famous "Virgil mosaic"; and at Dougga and Gightis. To these discoveries is due the great development of the Tunis museum. His last and best known work was the commentary on the discoveries on the site of the "Temple of the Oriental Gods" on the Janiculum at Rome. (*Chron. Arts*, 1911, p. 295; *R. Arch.* XVIII, 1911, pp. 458-460.)

Edmond Saglio. — Edmond Saglio died in Paris in December, 1911. He was born in Paris June 9, 1828, from 1871 to 1893 was conservateur at the

Louvre, and from 1893 to 1903 director of the Cluny Museum. He published in 1873 in collaboration with C. Daremberg a dictionary of Greek and Roman antiquities now in its third edition. (*Athen*. December 16, 1911, p. 773; *R. Arch.* XVIII, 1911, pp. 456-458.)

Adolf Struck. — Adolf Struck, assistant and librarian at the German Archaeological Institute at Athens, has died in his thirty-fifth year. Among his works are *Mistra, eine mittelalterliche Ruinenstadt*, and *Athen und Attika*.

SALONICA. — **Latin Inscriptions.** — In *Berl. Phil. W.* XXXI, 1911, col. 918, P. N. PAPAGEORGIU publishes four Latin grave inscriptions from Salonica. *Ibid.* col. 1205 he publishes a Greek grave inscription of 179 A.D., and republishes two others.

THRACE. — **Projected Publication.** — In *R. Arch.* XVIII, 1911, pp. 301-316, G. SEURE outlines a project for the publication in the *R. Arch.* of a series of articles in which inedited or little known monuments of Thracian archaeology are to be made known.

EGYPT

DISCOVERIES IN 1910. — A brief résumé of the excavations made in various parts of Egypt during the year 1910-1911, by F. ZUCKER, is given in *Arch. Anz.* 1911, cols. 238-242. He notes the following: The discontinuance of the Berlin Papyrus Expedition; the beginning of work at Tell-el-Amarna by the Germans; the discovery of several temples and graves on the west side of Thebes, with two beautiful inlaid wooden coffins of the twenty-second dynasty; Lord Carnarvon's excavations of 80 burials and valuable single finds of the twelfth, Hyksos, and eighteenth dynasties; in the neighborhood of Assuan, a necropolis with graves of prehistoric, Middle Empire, and Byzantine times, one of the Middle and New Empires, a Nubian cemetery, and a Coptic church and monastery built over a Ptolemaic temple; at Saqqara, a cemetery of the first three dynasties; a step pyramid between Gizeh and Abusir. In *R. Arch.* XVIII, 1911, pp. 317-337, is a letter from A. J. REINACH in which an account of excavations in Egypt in 1909, 1910, and the first two months of 1911 is given.

DISCOVERIES IN 1911. — In *Rec. Past*, X, 1911, pp. 303-315 (11 figs.), W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE describes briefly the work of the Egyptian Research Account in Egypt in 1911. At **Hawara** about forty good portraits were found painted on wooden panels. On the site of the labyrinth at a depth of from 20 to 25 feet the upper parts of half a dozen statues of the gods of the twelfth dynasty were found, the earliest such figures known. There were also found two immense shrines of red granite each containing two life-size figures of Amenemhat III. Many fragmentary wall sculptures lay about, including one which shows the king kneeling in a boat and opening a shrine containing a holy tree. At **Gerzeh**, near Meidum, a prehistoric cemetery was discovered with the earliest iron known. Two new pyramids of complex construction were found at **Mazghuneh**, south of Memphis. At **Memphis** considerable sculpture from the temple of Ptah came to light.

ABU SIMBEL. — **Excavations at the Great Temple.** — In *The Illustrated London News*, November 25, 1911, is a fully illustrated article by A. E. P. W (EIGALL), describing the great rock-cut temple at Abu Simbel

and especially the discoveries made by clearing away the sand in front of the entrance. Work was begun in 1909. A wide terrace was uncovered; here was a small chapel in which stood an altar with two obelisks before it and a shrine beside it. In the shrine were a large scarab-beetle and an ape, and upon the altar four apes. A row of statues—figures of the Pharaoh and of the sacred hawk of the sun alternating—extends across the whole breadth of the terrace. These statues heighten the effect of the enormous rock-cut colossi of the façade. The colossi themselves have been repaired.

CAIRO.—**A Hittite Bronze Statuette.**—In *Ann. Arch. Anthr.* IV, 1911, pp. 88–89 (pl.), J. OFFORD publishes a bronze statuette probably found in the Delta of Egypt and now in the possession of a dealer in Cairo. It represents a female deity, with a peculiar headdress, standing on a lion or a panther. The figure is remarkable, as the width of the bust, the position of the right arm, and the anklets resemble Hindoo work.

EKHMIM.—**Inscribed Tombs.**—In *Ann. Arch. Anthr.* IV, 1911, pp. 99–120, P. E. NEWBERRY publishes the inscriptions of twenty-seven tombs of Ekhnim, the city of the thunderbolt god Min, found by him early in 1911. A twenty-eighth tomb was uninscribed. They date from the sixth to the twelfth dynasty. One untouched burial of the Old Kingdom contained three painted wooden coffins, the inscriptions of which are also published.

MEROE.—**Discoveries in 1911.**—In *Ann. Arch. Anthr.* IV, 1911, pp. 45–52 (6 pls.), J. GARSTANG reports upon the excavations at Meroe

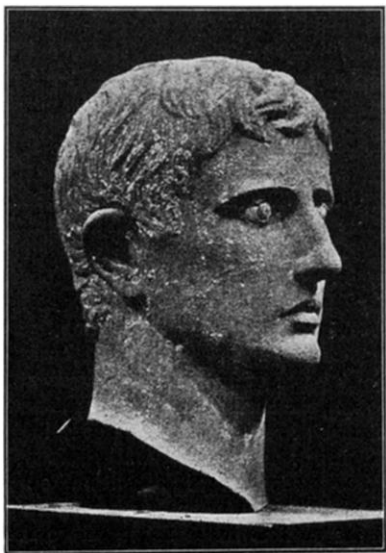


FIGURE 1. — HEAD OF AUGUSTUS FROM
MEROE.

from December, 1910, to February, 1911 (see *A.J.A.* XV. p. 409). On the wall of the temple of the Sun were found sculptures, among which appeared the temple as it originally stood. Another scene apparently represents the building to the east. A king seated on his throne, warriors on galloping horses, and a captive dragged along by a cord attached to his leg while a soldier drives him on with his spear, are among the scenes. A wall 300 m. by 150 m. encloses the "royal city"; its west side seems to have fronted on the river in antiquity. Two large buildings were excavated, both apparently dating from about the Christian era, and built over earlier structures. One of them was probably a palace. A pit near by, full of rubbish, contained many miscellaneous objects, including Egyptian inscriptions dating from the eighth to the sixth century B.C. In the

centre of the building an empty treasure chamber was found 4 m. below the surface and not far from it two jars full of gold dust and nuggets. In one of them was also gold jewelry bearing the names of the kings

Uaz-ka-Ra and Mal-neqen. In the second building a hoard of bronze objects was discovered and a large scarab of Amenhotep, mentioning Queen Tii. Near a small building to the north of the palace, bronze fittings of a throne came to light, including an image of a prisoner with his ankles tied to his elbows. A gold wire was about his neck. Another small building had walls covered with stucco and painted scenes representing in gorgeous colors a king and queen, officials, and captives. Just outside the doorway in a pit of sand was a remarkable bronze head of Augustus (Fig. 1). A well-preserved shrine was excavated on a mound of slag which had accumulated over early foundations. There was no bronze or copper age in Ethiopia. *Ibid.* pp. 53-65, A. H. SAYCE discusses the historical results obtained. The first Ethiopian king of Egypt was apparently Mal-neqen. Two other kings, Aspalut, called also Mer-ka-Ra, and Hor-mat-leq or Uaz-ka-Ra followed Mal-neqen, but the order in which they ruled is uncertain. They lived before 800 B.C. The names of other members of the dynasty were found, especially on the handles of sistra presented by the queens to the kings on New Year's Day. The later kings of the twenty-second dynasty in Egypt, as well as those of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth dynasties, must have ruled as subjects of the kings of Ethiopia. The Ethiopian conquest of Egypt must have occurred shortly after the death of Osorkon II about 800 B.C. Less is known of the later history of the country. The influence of Greek culture is apparent from the time of Ergamenes. After the partial destruction of Meroe in the first century A.D., negro influence began to be felt, so that in the fourth century, when the city was destroyed, it had practically ceased to be Ethiopian. *Ibid.* pp. 66-71 (5 pls.), R. C. BOSANQUET publishes the bronze head of Augustus. It is a remarkably fine piece of Roman sculpture and had originally belonged to a statue about eight feet high. The eyes, which are set in, are staring. Augustus travelled through Egypt in 30 B.C., and the statue may have been set up to commemorate his visit. It is now in the British Museum.

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

YÔKHA.—A Tablet of Basiûm, King of Guti.—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1911, pp. 318-327 (fig.), Father SCHEIL publishes a marble tablet with fifteen lines of archaic cuneiform writing from Yôkha, the ancient Umma. It is dated "in the time of Basiûm, king of Guti," and bears the name of the patesi Lugal-annatum. The character of the writing shows that it dates from the time of the dynasty of Ur, or earlier.

SYRIA AND PALESTINE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS BETWEEN HOMS AND HAMAH.—In *Eph. Sem. Ep.* III, 1911, pp. 157-184 (23 figs.), M. LIDZBARSKI describes an archaeological journey between Homs and Hamah, which he undertook in November, 1910. It resulted in the discovery of a number of Greek ruins and inscriptions, and of one tablet containing the bust of a man in an Assyrian-Aramaean style; also of a number of dolmens, which seem to have served partly as tombs and partly as altars.

AIN SHEMS.—The Excavations of the Palestine Exploration Fund.—The July and October numbers of the *Pal. Ex. Fund*, XLIII, 1911,

are devoted mainly to an account of the excavations that have been begun this year at 'Ain Shems, the Biblical Beth-Shemesh. On pp. 130-134, C. WATSON gives a summary of results: the old wall of the town has been traced all round the hill, parts have been laid bare to the foundation, showing that there have been several periods of construction, the earliest dating very far back. The south gate of the town has been discovered, well defended with towers and guard-chambers. Possibly this was the only gate; but it is too soon to say with certainty, as the whole of the north wall has not yet been excavated. Great quantities of pottery of all ages have been found, but these are not yet classified. Some pieces are apparently from Cyprus or the Greek islands. Flint implements and bronze and iron objects have been found, while other articles belong to an Egyptian occupation of the city, — possibly of the eighteenth dynasty. On pp. 139-142 (map), and pp. 169-172, D. MACKENZIE gives his official reports as director. Eight tombs, discovered in the northwest necropolis, were thoroughly searched, and their contents carefully tabulated. They fall into two main types; one, the earliest type of rock-tomb as yet observed, is the "troglodyte" cave-tomb of natural formation, with a natural entrance at the side which, however, is supplanted by a vertical well-like shaft sunk direct through the roof of the tomb. The other type has a cylindrical shaft like the preceding, and from it a narrow inclined tunnel descends into the chamber. The last is rectangular in shape, with a divan arrangement and a separate façade entrance — a miniature door-shaped portal closed by a stone slab. The pottery jars found in the tombs were nearly all one-handled, and in one vase in particular, remarkable for its elegance and refinement of shape, the section was almost "egg-shell" in its thinness, reminding one of a Chinese saucer. Astarte figurines were found with other objects (figurines of Bes and Isis, scarabs, etc.), which betray a distinct and dominant Egyptian influence. There is a conspicuous absence of objects suggestive of Babylonian or Aegean connections. On pp. 143-151 (4 figs.), H. VINCENT gives some notes on a visit to the explorations at Beth-Shemesh.

CARCHEMISH. — British Excavations. — Excavations carried on at Carchemish or Karkemish (Djerablous) by Messrs. Hogarth and Campbell Thompson for the British Museum have led to the following discoveries: 1, the longest known Hittite inscription; 2, a great stairway, flanked by great slabs with reliefs, which leads from the lower to the upper city; 3, a winged lion whose head is surmounted by a human head; 4, a column-base with two lions in relief; 5, a great quantity of pottery; 6, neolithic deposits immediately under the Hittite strata (tending to show that neolithic civilization was less early than has been thought). The excavations are to be continued. (S. R., *R. Arch.* XVIII, 1911, p. 366.) In *The Illustrated London News*, June 3, 1911, D. G. HOGARTH gives a résumé of what is known of the Hittites and their empire, which lasted from about 1800 to about 1250 B.C. See also A. H. SAYCE on Carchemish in *S. S. Times*, LIII, 1911, p. 550.

DAMASCUS. — The Right of Asylum. — In *Mél. Fac. Or.* V, 1911, pp. 71-75 (2 pls.), N. GIRON publishes a Greek inscription of thirteen lines found near the French consulate at Damascus. It was cut on a column in the fifth or sixth century A.D., and conferred the right of asylum on a local church.

JERUSALEM. — The Recent English Excavations on Ophel. — In *R. Bibl.* VIII, 1911, pp. 440-442, 566-591 (5 figs.; 4 pls.), M. J. LAGRANGE

and H. VINCENT discuss the recent reports in the newspapers, that the English excavator, Captain Parker, and his party violated the mosque of Omar by running a tunnel under the mosque enclosure without permission of the authorities, and that they found the tomb of David and took from it treasures which they secretly carried out of the country. There is absolutely no truth in this story and no startling finds of any sort were made. The real results of the exploration were an investigation of the source of the spring known as the Virgin's Fountain, of the network of canals and galleries connected with it, of the subterranean passageway between the fountain and the top of Ophel, of the aqueduct leading to Siloam, and of certain sepulchral chambers and pottery that turned up in the course of the excavations. See also *Standard*, October 12, 1911, and W. F. BIRCH in *Pal. Ex. Fund*, XLIII, 1911, pp. 187-189.

NORTHERN SYRIA. — An Unexplored District. — In *S. Bibl. Arch.* XXXIII, 1911, pp. 171-179 (pl.), A. H. SAYCE tells of a visit to the site of the old Hittite capital Carchemish, where D. G. Hogarth had just begun excavations for the British Museum. His starting point for the Euphrates was naturally Aleppo, and he followed one route on his way eastward and returned by another. Both routes led him through an unexplored district, which is a blank in the most recent map — that of Kiepert — though he found in it many ancient *tels* and a few modern villages.

ASIA MINOR

ALASCHEHIR. — A Portrait of Commodus. — In *Jh. Oest. Arch. I.* XIV, 1911, Beiblatt, cols. 45-48 (fig.), A. v. PREMERSTEIN and J. KEIL publish a monument found by them in the spring of 1911 at Alaschehir (Philadelphia). In a small pediment is a bust of the emperor Commodus, on either side of which and on the mouldings below is the inscription: Ἀγαθὴ τύχη. ὑπὲρ τῆς | τοῦ αὐτοκράτορος | Κομόδου τύχης καὶ διαμονῆς | οἱ ἔρωτες ἐποίησαν ἐκ τῶν ιδίων. Then follow the names of twenty-one persons.

ANTIOCH IN PIDISIA. — The Sanctuary of Men Askaenos. — In *Athen.* August 12, 1911, pp. 192-193, W. M. RAMSAY announces the discovery of the sanctuary of Men Askaenos on the summit of a mountain 5000 feet high, four miles east of Yalowadj and about the same distance southeast of the ancient city of Antioch in Pisidia. There was no temple, but a great altar, 66 feet by 41 feet, within an open space 241 feet by 136 feet, surrounded by a wall 5 feet thick. Close by was a theatre or small stadium, and 200 yards away a church beside a fountain. The church was built of stones taken from the sanctuary, and at least one bears the name *Men Askaenos*. The sacred way, winding up the mountain, may be traced by the roadbed and by the votive reliefs on the rock. The precinct wall is covered with dedicatory inscriptions, of which seventy, dating chiefly from about 300 A.D., were copied. The peculiar verb *τεκμορεῖω* occurs several times in them. The church is important as an example of fourth century ecclesiastical architecture.

BARGYLIA. — The Worship of Isis and Sarapis. — In *Jh. Oest. Arch. I.* XIV, 1911, Beiblatt, cols. 57-58, J. KEIL publishes a much mutilated Greek inscription recently found at Bargylia, in which there is men-

tion of Isis and Sarapis. It is important as evidence for the introduction of the worship of these divinities into Asia Minor in the third century B.C.

CAPPADOCIA. — **An Archaeological Journey.** — In *Mél. Fac. Or. V*, 1911, pp. 283–303 (8 pls.), G. DE JERPHANION gives an account of a journey in Cappadocia in 1907, in which he was able to correct Kiepert's map in many places. He describes the ancient remains of Comana, as well as those at Djadjik and Deleli. *Ibid.* pp. 304–328, L. JALABERT publishes thirty-two Greek, and one Latin inscription found on the journey.

MILETUS AND DIDYMA. — **The New Excavations.** — The results of excavations at Miletus and Didyma since 1907 are given by TH. WIEGAND in a report which indicates that the work approaches its end (*Siebenter vorläufiger Bericht über die von den königlichen Museen in Milet und Didyma unternommenen Ausgrabungen. Anhang zu den Abh. Berl. Akad.* 71 pp.; 13 pls.; 16 figs. 4to. Berlin, 1911). Remains of a prehistoric settlement were found on the Kiliktepe. The Hellenistic wall was further investigated and the general plan of the city made clearer. The size of the normal *insula* was 29 by 55.50 m. and the normal width of the street was 4.40 to 4.50 m. Among the buildings of the southern market a fine Corinthian building dedicated to Laodice, perhaps the wife of Antiochus II, is especially interesting. Apparently a temple of the Roman People and Roma was also in the southern market, judging from an inscription. West of this market was a large latrina and farther on a long two-aisled Hellenistic building, probably a warehouse for grain. Its plan and elevation have been reconstructed as have also those of the temple of Sarapis. In the ceiling here are busts of deities, among them one copying the Apollo of Canachus. To the north was a rectangular court with colonnades, probably a palaestra or gymnasium. The western end of the stadium has been found. Toward the west of this was a splendid propylon with fine Ionic architecture of Hellenistic date. Near this was a gymnasium. The work at the baths of Faustina is finished. The *apodyterion* and the room with the tank of cold water were especially well preserved; here two pieces of decorative sculpture — a figure of the river Maeander and a Hellenistic lion, both serving as fountains — could be restored to their original places. The baths were connected with the stadium by a court with fine composite capitals and Corinthian superstructure. Another bath, which preserves the house type, was laid bare on the Hermeitepe. A Byzantine basilica of the sixth century was discovered west of the northern market. At **Didyma** the Sacred Way and the limits of the ancient town were investigated. Before the eastern front of the great temple was a nearly semicircular terrace for votive offerings, which was separated by a heavy retaining wall from the higher ground to the eastward. In front of the temple are the foundations of the archaic round ash-altar. Somewhat to the northwest is a round Hellenistic fountain. The place along the south side of the temple seems to have been arranged as a stadium. More than half of the great temple is now laid bare and is exceptionally well preserved. All the columns are standing to a height of several metres. The bases of the columns at the eastern end were decorated; the others had the usual Asiatic-Ionic form. The rear wall of the pronaos is standing to a height of 11 m. In the middle of it is a doorway framed in great monolithic blocks. A threshold 1.50 m. high hindered access to the middle room. This doorway had no door, but there may have been curtains. At both sides low and

narrow passages in the wall of the pronaos led to the *adyton*, which lay 4.50 m. lower. These passages have fine barrel vaults. Each passage ends beside the great stairway and here are two narrow rooms, the ceilings of which are decorated with a deeply cut, large maeander pattern instead of coffers. An imposing stairway, 16 m. wide, led down 6 m. into the main hall. Among the inscriptions found are several relating to the building of the temple, lists of treasures, honorary decrees, etc. Parts of a decree in honor of Eumenes II provide for distributions of grain on his birthday. From the data concerning the amounts of grain, the population of Miletus can be estimated as from 70,000 to 100,000. (A summary of this report is contained in *Arch. Anz.* 1911, cols. 419-443; 16 figs.)

NYSA. — **Recent Explorations.** — The site of Nysa on the Maeander has been mapped, and to some extent excavated, by three German military officers and an archaeologist. Although its nearness to the railway and highroad have caused the sculptures and movable marbles to disappear, yet one or two interesting inscriptions survive, and the position and architectural character of the principal public buildings are still discernible. Strabo was a student here about 50-45 B.C., and has left accurate descriptions of the city and of some of the neighboring places which have been identified. These are the villages of Acharaca, with sulphur springs, a healing oracle, and an annual fair, and Aroma, celebrated for its wines, and the plain anciently supposed to be Homer's "Asian meadow" (*Ἀσίω ἐν λειμῶνι*, *II. II*, 461). The last mentioned is still, as in his time, the scene of an annual midsummer religious festival, which is visited by the country folk from miles around. (*Arch. Anz.* 1911, cols. 42-45.)

SAMOS. — **Excavations at the Heraeum.** — Excavations at the Heraeum of Samos were begun in December, 1910, by Dr. Wiegand, whose first preliminary report appeared in August, 1911 (THEODOR WIEGAND, *Erster vorläufiger Bericht über die von den kgl. Museen unternommenen Ausgrabungen in Samos*. Anhang zu den *Abh. d. kgl. Preuss. Akad.* Berlin, 1911, G. Reimer. 71 pp.; 13 pls.; 16 figs. 4to). The temple, which was dipteral, with eight columns across the eastern end and nine across the western, was built chiefly of *poros*, though the outer columns were of marble. Fragments of capitals with volutes prove that Vitruvius erred in stating that the temple was Doric. The pronaos between the antae was very deep and contained two rows of five columns each. Between the antae and the outer columns were two rows of columns across the front. No traces of columns have been found in the chief room, which may have been open to the sky, though a roof without inner supports (23 m. in the clear) is not impossible. There was no opisthodomus and no door at the western end. Here three rows of nine columns each extended across the building. Measured from the axes of the corner columns, the temple was 108.730 m. long and 52.414 m. wide. There were 24 columns in each row at the sides. Remains of an earlier temple of *poros*, about one-third smaller than the later structure, was found. Rhoeceus (Herod. III, 60) was apparently architect of the earlier temple, and the book by Theodorus (Vitruv. VII, 1, 12) was about the same building, which was probably destroyed by Otanes in 517 B.C. (Herod. III, 147). The new structure was probably begun in the last years of the sixth century and the work was continued in the fifth century, but never completely finished.

SOUTHWESTERN ASIA MINOR. — A Journey in Northern Lycia, Southwestern Pisidia, and Southern Phrygia. — In *B.S.A.* XVI (session 1909-1910), pp. 76-136 (2 pls.; 11 figs.), A. M. WOODWARD and H. A. ARMEROD describe the results of a short journey in the district lying to the west of Adalia (Attaleia in Pamphylia) undertaken in June and July, 1910. Mr. Woodward signs the description of the route followed, with notes on remains of classical antiquity (pp. 76-89), and deals with the inscriptions found (pp. 105-130) and the coins purchased (pp. 130-136). Mr. Armerod deals with the prehistoric sites, the objects found on them, and the pot-fragments (pp. 89-105). The route led from Adalia to Termessus, thence to Isinda, near which several sites were investigated, through the plain of Elmalı, past Lake Karalitıs, and finally to Hierapolis. In the plain of Itánoz, in the southwest of Pisidia, twelve prehistoric sites were noted; in the plain of Elmalı three; on Lake Karalitıs one; in the plain of Tefénny two; and one to the east of Adji Badem. The civilization represented by these early settlements seems to be of a uniform character. The pottery comprises unpainted wares of the Bronze Age and painted wares of the Early Iron Age. The strongest influence is that of Cyprus, and next perhaps in importance, a survival of Mycenaean tradition in a degenerate form, while certain schemes of ornament point to a non-Aegean origin. A megalithic house at Kevzer-alteu-euyuk belongs to the Early Iron Age. Twenty-nine inscriptions are published or discussed. All are late Greek, chiefly interesting, perhaps, on account of the proper names they contain. One metrical inscription on a sarcophagus at Onzoun-Gouyou-Kahve explains the symbols carved in the stone (*σκήπτρον* and *καλαῦρος*, or crook) as the staff of Hermes and an "imitation of the end of men," because all human life bends at its end.

GREECE

ARCHAEOLOGY IN GREECE IN 1910. — G. KARO's summary of recent archaeological work and discoveries in Greece and the Islands, Asia Minor, and Crete, is published in *Arch. Anz.* 1911, cols. 119-158 (3 figs). The results of the activities of the Greek Archaeological Society in Athens, Euboea, Boeotia, Thessaly, the Peloponnesus, Corfu, and Naxos; of the Americans at Corinth; the English in Melos and in Thessaly; the French at Delos, Delphi, and Tegea; the Austrians in Elis; the Germans at Tiryns, the Argolid and Arcadia, Thebes and Amorgos, are described, with frequent reference to the fuller publications elsewhere. Of especial interest are the following: At Tanagra, the gravestone of Saugenes, who probably fell in the battle of Delium, 424 B.C.; part of a colossal statue of terra-cotta, at the temple of Demeter Chthonia at Hermione (Peloponnesus); the sanctuary of Apollo Parrhasius; architectural details, further fragments of the pediment sculptures, and the great altar of Athena Alea at Tegea; a fine bronze statuette of Peloponnesian character, early fifth century, from a sanctuary of Demeter near Tegea, where the temple was of brick or some other perishable material; a second marble temple built from the quarries of Doliana in the sixth century, a hundred years before marble was so used elsewhere in Greece; the reconstruction of the pedestal of the golden chariot of the Rhodians, with the inscription, and of a monument of a new type, erected by the daughter of Timolaus, at Delphi; new evidence for Minoan chro-

nology, at Phylakopi; at Pergamon, a correction of the genealogy of the Attalids; in Crete, at Hagia Triada, a street of houses and shops, a sort of *agora*, of the Late Minoan period; at Gortyna, the Roman round building in which the inscription of the Laws of Gortyna was found (see p. 123). Another summary is given by R. M. DAWKINS (*J.H.S.* XXXI, 1911, pp. 296-307).

ÆGINA AND THEBES. — Mycenaean Graves. — In 'Αρχ. 'Εφ. (formerly 'Εφ. 'Αρχ.), 1910, pp. 177-252 (7 pls.; 28 figs.), A. D. KERAMOPOULOS describes Mycenaean tombs excavated by him in Aegina (1904) and in Thebes (1905). Three chamber-tombs in the Brown vineyard in Aegina had been constructed by the excavation of softer material beneath an 0.80 m. layer of poros, and seem to have had a common *dromos*. In each were found remains of from ten to eighteen bodies, and 40 to 62 vases. Extra space was gained by burying some of the bodies in graves dug in the floor. Evidence of the use of wooden coffins was found. Ashes in some of the vases probably came from the family hearth, while sea-sand in others may be symbolic of the sailor's occupation. In exploring a rock-cut tomb at Thebes, the square inner chamber of which had been looted long before, a grave was found in the floor, containing skeletons, beads, arrow-heads, and pottery. The bodies had not been burned. Pottery of the best Mycenaean style, including the Palace Style of Cnossus, in conjunction with later styles, points to home manufacture under the influence of styles of different periods in Crete, and dates the tomb in the last part of the period known as late Aegean II, the time of the Palace of Cadmus (cf. 'Εφ. 'Αρχ. 1909, pp. 105 f.). The writer also reports on the discovery of an ancient aqueduct cut in the rock near the fountain of Dirce, a rock-cut tomb (?) of unusual plan near the river Dirce, two Roman graves near the railroad station, and a sacrificial pit with other traces of an ancient sanctuary (abandoned during the fifth century B.C.) between Thebes and Ampelosalesi.

AMBRACIA. — Ex-voto to Artemis Pasikrata. — In 'Αρχ. 'Εφ. (formerly 'Εφ. 'Αρχ.), 1910, pp. 397-398, S. N. DRAGOMES publishes a letter from K. Katsanos of Arta, announcing the discovery there of a statue dedicated by a certain Nikandros to Artemis *Pasikrata*, a new epithet for this goddess.

ATHENS. — Excavations in the Roman Market-Place. — In Πρακτικά for 1910, pp. 112-126 (7 figs.), A. PHILADELPHUS describes his excavations in the so-called Roman market-place at Athens in 1910. The earth was removed to a depth of 4 to 4.50 m. over a space 29 m. long by 31 m. wide. Two houses, a flight of steps, a richly ornamented fountain, a reservoir, and two large Byzantine domed tombs were uncovered. A large number of Byzantine architectural fragments indicates that a church stood in this vicinity. Forty-five pieces of sculpture, including architectural sculptures, were found, none of great importance; and 30 inscriptions, chiefly sepulchral, of Roman date.

Excavations near the Church of the Holy Apostles. — In 1910 excavations were undertaken at the so-called Valerian wall near the church of the Holy Apostles, where Pittakis excavated in 1852. A marble head with hair arranged like that of the Apollo of the Omphalos, the left side of a bearded head of Roman date, and thirteen fragmentary inscriptions were found. (K. KOUROUNIOTES, Πρακτικά for 1910, pp. 136-143; 3 figs.)

Excavations at the Pnyx in 1910.—In *Πρακτικά* for 1910, pp. 127-136 (9 figs.), K. KOUROUNIOTES describes his excavations in the Pnyx in 1910. 10 m. inside the outer wall nine steps were excavated which seem to follow the general contour of the wall, showing that before the building was arranged in its final form there had been a similar but smaller structure on the site. No satisfactory evidence was found for dating the inner wall, but the character of the remains indicates a late date for the building. The writer, therefore, concludes that the idea that this was the Pnyx must be abandoned.

The Excavations in the Ceramicus.—In *Πρακτικά* for 1910, pp. 101-111 (3 figs.), A. BRUECKNER reports the discovery of the precinct of the *Tritopatreis* behind the church of Hagia Triada (see *A.J.A.* XV, pp. 413 and 560). Two boundary stones, each inscribed in letters of the last part of the fifth century B.C., $\text{HOPO}\Sigma: \text{HIEPO} | \text{TPITOTATPEON} | \text{HABATON}$, were still in place. The precinct was shaped like a trapezium, with a road on each of the short sides. Where these roads met was another boundary stone upon which only the letters ATON remain; and perhaps a precinct of Hecate. A trench run from the sanctuary of the *Tritopatreis* into the hill of Hagia Triada revealed quantities of geometric vase fragments and pre-Themistoclean tombs. Brueckner suggests that the precinct was the first stopping-place for the procession to Eleusis. Near the point where the two main roads met 44 ostraka were found, of which 11 have the name of Thucydides, son of Melesias; 26 the name of Cleippides, son of Deinias of Acharne; one that of Teisander, son of Epilycus; and one of Eucharides, son of Eucharès. The names on the five others cannot be read. The torso of a seated boy of life size and several grave stelae and sculptures were discovered, including the stele of the daughter of Lysis of Aexone whom Plato represents conversing with Socrates.

Inscriptions on the Acropolis.—In 1910 certain foundation stones above the cave of Apollo, where Mr. Johnson had discovered inscribed slabs, were removed and ten inscriptions found. An archaic relief with Athena on both sides was also discovered. One of the figures had wings. The heads and feet are broken off. (A. N. SKIAS, *Πρακτικά* for 1910, p. 144.)

Acquisitions of Coins by the National Museum.—In *J. Int. Arch. Num.* XIII, 1911, pp. 37-112, I. N. SVORONOS and K. M. KONSTANTOPOULOS catalogue and describe 2928 Greek, Roman, Byzantine, and modern coins acquired by the National Museum at Athens between September 1, 1908, and August 31, 1909.

The Laws of 1910 relating to Archaeology.—The laws passed by the Greek government in 1910 relating to archaeology are printed in *Πρακτικά* for 1910, pp. 67-75.

BASSAE.—The Earlier Sanctuary of Apollo.—Excavations in 1902 and 1907 around the foundations of the famous temple at Bassae show that the earlier shrine was razed to make room for the new temple, but that the peculiar rear chamber of the cella of the latter cannot stand upon the exact site of the old structure, as has been assumed by some, although its purpose was doubtless to provide a suitable abode for the primitive statue. Among the finds were archaic terra-cotta antifixes of roof-tiles, decorated with painted reliefs, of the seventh century B.C., Protocorinthian vases, local imitations of Corinthian aryballi, Laconian (Cyrenaic) ware, minia-

ture votive vases, and vases in the form of animals. But far more numerous and interesting were the metal objects found—several of iron, a few of silver and lead, and many of bronze. The iron objects include the first known example of an archaic iron statuette, a votive aryballus of thin sheet-iron with incised decoration, and several spear-heads and other implements. Of bronze, the most important single piece is an archaic, nude statuette of Apollo, characteristically Arcadian in its rude workmanship. Very interesting is the large collection of votive objects of thin sheet-bronze (presumably manufactured on the spot by itinerant artisans), representing men, all kinds of defensive armor, often decorated with designs, spear-heads and arrow-heads, diadems, pins of various shapes, etc. There are also rings of silver and bronze, one with intaglio seal, and a carved ivory button. All this war-gear antedates the later temple, and while it bears testimony to the early worship of Apollo as a warlike god, it does not justify Kavvadias in assuming (*Congrès Internat.* I, 1905, pp. 178 f.) that Pausanias (VII, 41, 8) was wrong in saying that the new temple was erected to Apollo Epicurius in gratitude for deliverance from a pestilence. (K. KOUROUNIOTES, 'Αρχ. Ἐφ. (formerly, Ἐφ. Ἀρχ.), 1910, pp. 271–332; pl.; 56 figs.)

CHAEERONEA. — Prehistoric Sites. — In *Πρακτικά* for 1910, pp. 159–167, G. SOTERIADES reports upon his excavations at several places near Chaeronea in 1910. Above were found Mycenaean vase fragments mixed with what Furtwängler called “Minyan” sherds, and others similar to the hand-made pre-Mycenaean sherds found in Aegina. Below these, mixed together, were such sherds as have been found on other prehistoric sites near Chaeronea. It is clear that in Phocis and in the vicinity of Chaeronea the neolithic period extended down to the Mycenaean.

CHALCIS. — Excavations in 1910. — Excavations at Chalcis in 1910 brought to light a dedication to Isis, Sarapis, and Anubis; thirty-nine tombs dating from the second to the first century B.C. with the usual furnishings; and nine Mycenaean tombs from which about forty complete vases and many fragments were taken. There were also found in them necklaces of blue, white, and black glass beads; three gold beads shaped like olive stones with grooves on them; one in the shape of a bull's head; others of amethyst, rock crystal, agate, flint, etc.; five glass paste bucrania; a bronze spear-head, sword, knife, and chisel; three lead bracelets; three terra-cotta figurines of a goddess, etc. (G. A. PAPABASILEIOU, *Πρακτικά* for 1910, pp. 265–266.)

CRETE. — GORTYNA. — Recent Discoveries. — The Italian Archaeological Institute has made a number of important discoveries at Gortyna in recent years. A nymphaeum with colonnade and decorative sculpture has been uncovered; and it has been proved that the horseshoe-shaped building where the great law was carved was an odeum built in Roman times. It was constructed in part of stones from a round building of Hellenistic date, which in turn contained stones from a round building of the sixth century B.C. The purpose of these earlier buildings is not known. (*Kunstchr.* XXIII, October 13, 1911, col. 7.)

DELPHI. — Discoveries in 1910. — During the months of September, October, and November, 1910, H. POMROW accompanied by several archaeologists made renewed studies of the monuments at Delphi. He now publishes the following results: The paved area before the entrance to the

temenos was the ancient agora. It was about 35 by 20 m. in extent and in Roman times was surrounded with colonnades and embellished with statues. He modifies slightly his arrangement of the statues of the Lysander monument; thinks that the Marathon offering may now be approximately reconstructed; modifies a little his ideas of the monuments of the Epigoni, the Septem, the Chariot of Amphiaraus, the Wooden Horse, and of Sostratus. (*Berl. Phil W.* December 9, 1911, cols. 1547-1550.) The inscription ΔΑΝ cannot refer to Poseidon as Homolle thought; but Δάν = Ζάν = Ζεύς. The letters Α Ρ Ι below it were part of the name of the town, not yet identified, which made the dedication. The upper slabs supposed to belong to the monument of the Aetolians were discovered bearing the names Λάνασσα, Ἀριστόνοα, and Δαμαίνα. He thinks that these are the names of the three daughters of Agemachus, the Naupactian, and that their statues stood here. The circular building, of which remains were found in the Treasury of the Sicyonians, was a round temple. The small rectangular structure which he formerly believed to be a portico to it he now thinks an independent building, and suggests that it was a very old treasury of the tyrant Cleisthenes. Reconstructions of both of these buildings are given. (*Ibid.* December 16, 1911, cols. 1578-1583; 2 figs.) He maintains his identification of the Treasuries of Siphnos and Cnidos against Homolle. The Liparaeans, he shows, had two monuments at Delphi. The inscribed slabs already known belonged to the upper monument; a small fragment with the letters ΑΡΑΙΟΙ, and below ΟΞ, belonged to the lower, which was situated close to the west side of the ramp near the Treasury of the Siphnians. The foundations previously supposed to belong to the monument of the Liparaeans supported the north wall of the Treasury of the Thebans, the largest of the treasuries at Delphi. (*Ibid.* December 23, 1911, cols. 1611-1615.) The walls formerly assigned to the Theban Treasury are now unidentified; but about half of the graffiti on the stones are Boeotian names, and it is suggested that there was an old Boeotian treasury at this spot, pulled down and rebuilt in the fourth century B.C. The arsenal, known from an inscription, is to be located near the west gate of the temenos. It was of sun-dried brick and consisted of one room 12.63 m. by 6.90 m. Excavation has finally settled the question of the date of the Treasury of the Athenians. It was erected in the time of Cleisthenes; while the offering from the spoil of Marathon near by was not connected with the original structure. The inscription of this latter monument is a renewal dating from the fourth century, but traces of the original inscription still exist. Additional details came to light about the Treasuries of Syracuse and Potidaea. (*Ibid.* December 30, 1911, cols. 1641-1647; fig.) The so-called "Hetaera" monument, upon which four female figures appear, is wrongly restored. Another small inscribed piece came between [Πυρρέ]χα and [Ἀσ]τρομάχα, giving the name of a daughter of Diocles. Pomtow thinks it was a family monument dedicated by Lycus. The stoa of the Athenians may now be restored, as one of the capitals has been found. The exedrae numbered IV and V south of the threshing-floor are not *in situ*. (*Ibid.* January 6, 1912, cols. 28-30.) An inscription found in the vicinity nineteen years ago seems to show that the three bases south of the threshing-floor supported statues, probably of Apollo, Artemis, and Athena, dedicated by Philomelus, the Phocian, to commemorate his victory over the Thes-

salians in 355 B.C. Newly found pieces of entablature make possible the reconstruction of the Treasury of the Corinthians. The building contained some heavy offering (a golden lion?). The base of the statue of the Boeotian Heracles, erected by the Delphians in the third century, stood beside some wall or other offering, perhaps beside the Theban Heracles. A study of the dedications to Asclepius shows that his cult at Delphi was very old, about as old as that at Epidaurus. (*Ibid.* January 13, 1912, cols. 59-63.) The sanctuary of Asclepius lay where Keramopoulos thought, north of the Treasury of the Athenians. It was not a temple, but a precinct surrounded by a low brick wall standing on a stone base. A newly discovered piece of the inscription published by Homolle (*B.C.H.* XX, p. 720) shows that certain restorations were made about 135 A.D. The Aphroditium lay either northwest of the Bouleuterium, or north of the Treasury of the Massiliotes. There was a small temple of Eileithyia in the upper part of the temenos of Apollo, but its site cannot now be definitely located. (*Ibid.* January 20, 1912, cols. 91-95.) Perhaps it is to be connected with the double niche north of the "white house." Then the temple near the peribolos wall would be the temple of Aphrodite; and the so-called Poseidonium would be the sanctuary of the Dioscuri. The steps back of Exedra VI are to be identified with the place called Dolonia by Plutarch (*Def. Or.* 15). The name "Treasury of Clazomenae" given to the old foundation on the lower terrace may have to be changed, for the Treasury of the Cretans was very early. (*Ibid.* January 27, 1912, cols. 125-127.)

ERETRIA. — **The Temple of Apollo Daphnephoros.** — Excavations on the site of the temple of Apollo Daphnephoros at Eretria have brought to light several things dating from the end of the sixth century B.C., including a terra-cotta figurine of a man with a pointed beard, a small bronze of a man holding a small animal with both hands, and part of an archaic inscription with the words τῷ Ἡρακλεῖ. Many geometric vase fragments were also found, and a few unimportant pieces of the pediment sculptures. The temple was built about the middle of the fifth century to take the place of a temple destroyed by the Persians; and this in turn had succeeded a sanctuary of the geometric period. The small temple on the acropolis of Eretria was identified by an inscription and by a figurine as the temple of Demeter and Cora. North of the modern church a cemetery of the first century B.C. was discovered, but yielded nothing of importance. (K. KOURNIOOTES, *Πρακτικά* for 1910, pp. 267-269.)

GERAKI. — **Early Pottery.** — In *B.S.A.* XVI (session 1909-1910), pp. 72-75 (4 figs.), A. J. B. WACE discusses some early pottery found in 1905 at Geraki, in Laconia. There are four classes: (A) Monochrome, hand-made ware; gray biscuit, with well polished brown surface; (B) hand-made painted ware with *matt* black patterns on a pinkish biscuit; (C) wheel-made painted pottery with *matt* black patterns on a pinkish biscuit; (D) Local Mycenaean ware (?). One or two fragments are hard to classify.

LACONIA. — **Topography.** — In *B.S.A.* XVI (session of 1909-1910), pp. 62-70 (map), H. A. ORMEROD describes Bardounia and northeastern Maina, the hill-country on the eastern side of Taygetus, bounded on the north by the road from Sparta to Anavryte, on the south by Gytheion and Panitsa. In a note (pp. 70-71; fig.), a gem from Anogeia is discussed.

The engraving on it reproduces the type of the Persian king kneeling and shooting with his bow, which is familiar on Persian coins.

NAXOS. — **Pre-Mycenaean Tombs.** — Near **Kato Sangre**, Naxos, 170 pre-Mycenaean tombs were opened in 1910. They were placed close together in a space 100 m. long and from 12 to 25 m. wide, and were from 0.20 to 1.50 m. below the surface. About one hundred whole vases were found in them, chiefly pyxides decorated with slanting and vertical lines, and pear-shaped vases. There were also found some shallow marble vases, three early marble figurines, and a marble figure representing a man seated on a four-legged seat (head, feet, and legs of seat missing), and a few fragments of obsidian. The only object of metal was a headless bronze pin. Near **Rhizokastelia** were found many fragments of later vases and some of glass. (K. STEPHANOS, *Πρακτικά* for 1910, pp. 270-273.)

PIRAEUS. — **Excavations in 1910.** — During the year 1910 excavations were carried on at several sites in the Piraeus. Pieces of wall belonging to colonnades, and remains of an ancient aqueduct, or drain, were discovered in several places. There were also found: (1) a bearded head of Dionysus of good workmanship, 20 cm. high, of white marble, with the hair bound by a fillet decorated with ivy leaves; (2) a headless seated statuette of Cybele, with a lion on her knees, of good period, but somewhat broken on the right side; (3) a broken terra-cotta plaque 34 cm. by 22 cm., on which are the fore parts of two lions facing to the right. (I. C. DRAGATSES, *Πρακτικά* for 1910, pp. 145-151; 4 figs.)

SPARTA. — **Excavations in 1910.** — In *B.S.A.* XVI (session 1909-1910), pp. 1-61 are devoted to the British excavations at Sparta in 1910. R. M. DAWKINS first (pp. 1-3) gives a brief summary account of the excavations and their results. He then (pp. 4-11; 3 pls.; 5 figs.) describes the remains of a Mycenaean city discovered near the Menelaum. The city had been destroyed by fire. Its foundation was probably not very far back in the prehistoric period, for no very early objects were found. A series of vases, some stamped clay sealings for wine jars, and a curious female figure in terra-cotta were, apart from the walls of the houses, the most important things uncovered. Mr. Dawkins (pp. 12-14; fig.) describes a short excavation at Kalyvia tes Sochás, where the discovery of numerous lead figurines had been thought to disclose the site of an Eleusinium. No remains of the temple were found, but stamped tiles and an inscription (see below) proved that the temple had once existed at this site. The work in 1910 at the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia is described by Mr. Dawkins (pp. 15-17; 2 pls.; fig.). The limits of the site were more accurately determined, and a house, probably of the fifth century, was excavated. Two statue bases, bearing inscriptions which show that they once supported statues of *homonikai*, were found. The other objects discovered are of comparatively little interest. The excavation of this site is now finished, and Mr. Dawkins gives (pp. 18-53; 2 pls.; 18 figs.) a connected history of it from the establishment of the cult in the tenth century B.C., until the beginning of the Middle Ages. The cult was probably established when the Dorians came. The earliest altar dates from the ninth century, as does, apparently, the earliest temple. About 600 B.C. the sanctuary was reorganized, and a later temple and altar were built. The temple was rebuilt in the second century B.C. In the middle of the third century A.D. a theatre was built on the site, and

about the same time the Roman altar was built. These dates are all arrived at by the help of the pottery, figurines, inscriptions, etc. The inscriptions are published (pp. 54-61) by A. M. WOODWARD. The most interesting are those of the *bomonikai*. One of these is in archaistic language, the other in the *koine*, though both belong apparently to the latter part of the second century A.D. A fragmentary inscription from Kalyvia tes Sochás seems to refer to the procedure at a festival of Demeter and Cora. The six other inscriptions published are very fragmentary.

TEGEA.—**Excavations in 1910.**—In 1910 excavations were carried on at two places in Tegea, at the sanctuary near Hagia Soste, and at the temple of Athena Soteira and Poseidon. On the former site few remains of the building were discovered, but a crevice in the rock was full of offerings. The most interesting of these was a seated figure of a goddess holding fruit in each hand, of bronze. It is 10 cm. high, and dates from the beginning of the fifth century B.C. Many fragments of life-size terra-cottas were found, including four complete heads, two of which, dating from the fourth century B.C., are beautiful. About fifty complete figurines, thirty-five inscribed tiles, lamps, vases, etc., were among the objects found. They had been removed from the temple after the Christian era. The temple of Athena Soteira and Poseidon was a Doric building of the middle of the sixth century B.C., about 24 by 12 m. in extent. Some architectural fragments belonging to it were found. There had been an earlier temple on the same site, some fragments of which came to light; and a number of small bronze offerings (tridents, and about fifteen bracelets), dating from the seventh or sixth century, apparently belonged to it. Many badly broken fragments of pediment sculptures were found on the site, including a lion and part of a fish, perhaps Triton. (K. A. RHOMAIOS, *Πρακτικά* for 1910, pp. 274-276.)

THEBES.—**Recently Discovered Tombs.**—During the year 1910 sixteen Mycenaean tombs were excavated near Thebes, but little of importance was found in them. A few gold rings, gold coverings for buttons, a bronze knife, and numerous vase fragments of the periods known as Late Minoan II and III were discovered. Just within and without the doorway of one tomb were grooves as if for wheels. The excavator believes that the friends of the deceased left their offerings just within the entrance of the tombs, and that these were removed and replaced by others when later burials were made. Seven graves made of tiles, three of stone slabs, and three graves where cremated bodies were buried were also found, as was a large amphora in which a child had probably been buried. (A. D. KERAMOPOULLOS, *Πρακτικά* for 1910, pp. 152-158.)

THESSALY.—**Excavations in 1910.**—In *Πρακτικά* for 1910, pp. 168-264 (24 figs.), A. S. ARVANITOPOULLOS describes his excavations carried on at many places in Thessaly in 1910. At *Iolcus* remains of a Byzantine church were resting upon ancient foundations, probably of a temple. A number of inscriptions were discovered near by. (*R. de Phil.* 1911, pp. 123 ff. and 282 ff.) Architectural fragments from several temples, one of which was as large as the Parthenon, were found on the acropolis of *Larissa*; while below were uncovered successive strata back to neolithic times. In the theatre a Byzantine church had been built; back of the stage buildings were remains of a large stoa, facing east. Near *Doursounades* seven small chamber tombs were opened. At *Pharsalia* parts of the ancient aqueduct were found,

besides a number of inscriptions, architectural fragments, a statuette of a nude youth of good workmanship, and a large relief. A beginning was made in the excavation of the Cave of the Nymphs on **Mount Ossa**, and vase fragments of the fifth and fourth century, bronze pins, and some figurines were found. Near **Chasambale**, ancient quarries, dating from the first century B.C. to the first century A.D., were discovered, and in them practically the same tools as are used by quarrymen in Greece to-day. There were important neolithic settlements here, and the site was occupied down to geometric times. Tombs, architectural fragments, and inscriptions were found at **Alephaka**, which was, perhaps, the ancient **Atrax**. At **Lasporchori**, the ancient **Homolium**, a colossal terra-cotta foot was found near the archaic temple on the acropolis (see *A.J.A.* XV, p. 422). It belonged to a statue, perhaps of Zeus, about 5 m. high. In the lower city some inscriptions were discovered and perhaps the theatre. A ruined Byzantine church at **Ambelike** rests upon the foundations of an ancient temple. Near the monastery τῶν Κομνηνῶν ancient as well as Byzantine remains came to light. Near **Tempe** a peculiar tomb or shrine was discovered, hewn out of the native rock, with the figure of a nude man lying on his back. In the vicinity of **Domoko** prehistoric settlements were found, and a number of Greek inscriptions. Many Byzantine and some ancient remains, including inscriptions, were found in various villages on **Mount Pelion**. At **Chortos** a great Byzantine church had been built above an ancient temple; and a short distance to the east was another smaller temple. Ancient tombs were found in the vicinity. In the plain near **Pherae**, prehistoric remains were discovered in several places, and in neighboring towns Byzantine remains and ancient inscriptions. At **Pagasae** the excavation of the second tower was completed and a dedicatory inscription to the Muses, a relief of the hero **Enodius**, the base of a column with an archaic inscription in five lines, and a considerable number of painted grave stelae, some exceptionally large, were found (see *A.J.A.* XV, p. 422). Some pieces of stelae, with the colors well preserved, were found in the tower which was first excavated. On the north side of the acropolis at **Gonnus** (see *A.J.A.* XV, p. 422) the walls are still standing to a height of 23 courses, or 6 m. These date from the sixth or fifth century B.C., while those in the lower city date from about 400 B.C. Other walls between the acropolis and the lower city are of Macedonian date. West of the acropolis are remains of a large building, perhaps the site of the agora, and further on a Roman or Byzantine structure. South of the acropolis are the foundations of a temple which inscriptions indicate was dedicated to **Asclepius**; and west of this another temple. In the same direction some poor tombs of the historic period were found, and further on, near the left bank of the **Peneus**, was the hill on which the prehistoric town was situated. This was surrounded by two rows of polygonal wall. Numerous geometric tombs and some of Mycenaean and neolithic date were found in the vicinity; also remains of rectangular houses, and vase fragments. On the highest point of the Acropolis, inside a Byzantine building, were the remains of an elliptical-shaped temple built of small stones carefully put together. It was open at the southwest end. Such buildings have been found at **Thermon** and elsewhere. Near by were many tiles inscribed ΓΟΝΝΕΩΝ. One hundred and twenty-eight inscriptions were found, including decrees of the city of **Gonnus**, and five dedications to

Athena Polias, to whom this temple was probably dedicated. It was erected in early times, and a pointed stone may have been the primitive idol. Parts of a figure of Athena, probably the cult statue, were also discovered. In *Revue de Philologie*, XXXV, 1911, pp. 123-139, 282-305 (2 figs.), A. S. ARVANITOPOULLOS publishes fifty new inscriptions from Thessaly, one of 133 lines, relating to the purchase of vines and of uncultivated land. In *B.S.A.* XVI (session 1909-1910), pp. 297 f., is a brief account of the excavations of Messrs. Wace and Thompson in central Thessaly (see *A.J.A.* XV, pp. 421 f.).

THISOA. — **Recent Discoveries.** — Excavations near Karkalu in Arcadia have led to the discovery of an interesting building of late Hellenistic date, which by two bronze inscriptions is shown to have been a *ἱερὸν τῷ Μεγάλῳ Θεῷ*. The inhabitants of the town call themselves *Θισσαῖοι*. This settles the question of the site of Thisoa. Among other finds is mentioned a fine bronze statuette of a nude, bearded man with Corinthian helmet. (*G. OIKONOMOS, Berl. Phil. W.* XXXI, 1911, cols. 1206 f.)

ITALY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN 1910 AND 1911. — In *Arch. Anz.* 1911, cols. 158-192 (15 figs.), R. DELLBRUECK publishes a summary of the discoveries in Italy in 1910. The printed sources are indicated throughout. The following items may be noted: Ravenna as a centre for the spread of early Byzantine art and culture in Italy and western Europe; the connection of Ancona with Magna Graecia and Syracuse, as shown by the pottery and gold and silversmith's work in graves; the probability that a second Clusium existed on the site of Orbatello in Tuscany; a hut-urn found at Perugia which imitates a wattled structure; a fifth century origin for the church of S. Angelo at Perugia, with materials from a pagan temple; three heads found at Rome, one of Ptolemy III, Euergetes, valuable for its exact dating, a marble head of a negro child, and one of a child in the character of Horus; remains of the republican and imperial periods at Ostia, in walls, streets, and grave monuments; at Pompeii a painted miniature portrait covered with rock-crystal, and a grave monument of the type called *schola*, hitherto known only from Roman landscape paintings (a column standing on a high base and bearing an amphora); traces of the Oscan period at Pompeii and Teano, especially some brightly painted chamber-tombs at Teano with valuable contents in jewelry of native and Magna Grecian work; a prehistoric hut-floor near Bari, supposed by Mosso to be a sanctuary; dolmens in southeastern Italy; pre-Greek settlements in Sicily; a nuraghe in Sardinia that served as a temple in Punic and Roman times, the offerings beginning in the sixth century B.C. and going down to the fourth century A.D. In the *London Times*, January 4, 1912, pp. 3-4, T. ASHBY reports upon the more recent discoveries. In **Rome** the investigation of the house of Livia has been completed and a small cryptoporticus found leading northwards from it to the Forum. This is the probable site of the murder of Caligula. Further evidence for identifying the ivy-crowned podium at the south-west corner of the Palatine with the temple of Cybele came to light in the cistern below, in which many terra-cottas were found, including heads of Attis. The removal of the modern buildings from the Baths of Diocletian has

made the ruins much more imposing and better seen. On the Janiculum a large fish-pond belonging to the earliest sanctuary has been discovered. The small piece of the "Servian" wall removed from the central railroad station to the Museo delle Terme, in the opinion of Boni dates from the first century B.C. At **Ostia** much excavation has recently been done. The main road has been laid bare for about 500 m. It is 8 m. wide and flanked with porticos its entire length. Where it left the town the gate seems to have been decorated with the splendid winged female figure, a combination of Athena and Victory, found near by. This was the real Via Ostiensis. The most important quarter of the city is now uncovered. At **Genoa** tombs of a Ligurian necropolis have been found with pottery of the fifth and fourth centuries B.C.; and at **Ancona** two Picene tombs of the eighth century B.C. At **Terni**, in a pre-Roman necropolis, tombs going back to the eighth or seventh century B.C. were excavated. In Calabria, Orsi has discovered near **Monasterace** the site of Caulonia and the remains of a Greek temple. At **Olbia**, Sardinia, part of the city walls with a postern gate and towers were discovered. On the island of **Gozzo**, a Roman villa and a megalithic building with neolithic pottery were found.

ANCONA. — Acquisition of Gallic Antiquities. — The museum at Ancona has recently acquired a large collection of Gallic antiquities excavated at Montefortino from 1894 to 1896. The graves in the necropolis from which they came date from early in the fourth century to 295 B.C., and were especially rich in bronzes. Grave VIII, which was intact, contained, besides the skeleton, about one hundred funeral objects. About a dozen bronze vases of elegant shape, a bronze mirror with decoration incised, and in relief, a strigil, an ivory comb, bronze knives, scrapers, sieves, etc., were among the objects found. The terra-cottas were few and of little account; but the gold ornaments were important. They include a heavy collar 80 cm. long, and three funeral crowns of gold leaves with blue and green glass inlay. The collar is remarkable for its great size. (*Kunstchr.* July 7, 1911, pp. 506-507.)

FERENTO. — The Excavation of the Roman Theatre. — In *Boll. Arte*, V, 1911, pp. 213-226 (14 figs.), E. GALLI describes the excavations in the Roman theatre at Ferento, near Viterbo. About half of the cavea was uncovered and the ground plan made clear. The writer believes that the theatre was built in late republican or early imperial times, and later restored and embellished.

LICENZA. — Horace's Sabine Villa. — The Italian bureau of Fine Arts announces the discovery at Vigna di Corte, near Licenza, of walls, a mosaic pavement, a piscina 20 m. in length, a *frigidarium* and a *calidarium* belonging to a bath, and some other remains of the Sabine villa given by Maecenas to Horace. (*Chron. Arts*, 1911, p. 227; *R. Arch.* XVIII, 1911, p. 370.)

NAPLES. — A New Aphrodite. — The Naples museum has acquired a statue of Aphrodite in the bath recently found between Gaeta and Naples near the site of ancient Sinuessa. The head, both arms, and left breast are missing, but the figure is beautiful and shows Praxitelean influence. (*Kunstchr.* XXIII, October 13, 1911, col. 7.)

OSTIA. — Recent Excavations. — In *Mél. Arch. Hist.* XXXI, 1911, pp. 363-368, J. CARCOPINO contributes some additional notes on the most

recent excavations at Ostia, concerning the barracks of the *vigiles*, the situation of the sanctuary of Magna Mater, the docks, a possible so-called triumphal arch (*C.I.L.* XIV, 375), and perhaps a house of P. Lucilius Gamala.

ROME. — The Excavation of the Palace of Domitian. — In October, 1911, G. Boni began excavations in the palace of Domitian on the Palatine, with the object of learning the whole plan, which was that of an enlarged Roman house. Work on a row of rooms in front corresponding to the vestibule revealed a system of drainage and brought to light a large number of architectural fragments. In the atrium an octagonal basin was uncovered, sixty feet across and two and one-half feet deep, originally lined with marble. It had been broken through by previous excavators and early archaeological strata revealed. In the triclinium a marble pavement covering two hundred yards was found. The northern nymphaeum was already known, but the pipes which supplied it with water have just been discovered; the southern nymphaeum, partly covered by an abandoned nunnery, remains to be excavated. (*Nation*, December 7, 1911, p. 562.)

The Archaeological Park. — In *Athen*. October 7, 1911, p. 433, R. LANCIANI gives an account of the proposed archaeological park in Rome for which the Italian parliament has appropriated 6,500,000 lire. It will include "the whole of the Sacra Via from the Capitol to the Coliseum, the Imperial Fora, the Palace of the Caesars, the Baths of Titus and Trajan, the northern and western slopes of the Caelian, the eastern and southern slopes of the lesser Aventine, and the valley between these hills from the Circus Maximus to the three gates of the Aurelian Wall, the Metronia, the Latina, and the Appia." The main difficulty in laying out the park is the traffic. Two important lines which cannot be diverted meet at right angles by the Septizonium. These will be screened by trees and bushes and crossed by bridges or subways. The garden of the baths of Caracalla will be reconstructed, and arrangements have been made for excavating the site and removing the earth to the Decennia Palus.

Discoveries in the Baths of Caracalla. — R. Lanciani has discovered within the area of the baths of Caracalla the remains of a magnificent portico, where the bathers could take shelter from the summer sun and the winter rain and cold. In the Middle Ages this site was used as a Christian burial ground, for a number of tombs of that period have come to light. This is the first exploration made in the Zona Monumentale, or Archaeological Park, which extends from the Arch of Constantine to the Porte di S. Sebastiano and Latina. (*Nation*, January 11, 1912, p. 44.)

The Baths of Diocletian. — In *Boll. Arte*, V, 1911, pp. 347-361 (13 figs.), P. GUIDI and R. PARIBENI describe in detail the work of clearing the baths of Diocletian carried on in 1911.

The Bronze Tablet of Cn. Pompeius Strabo. — Another fragment of the important bronze tablet of Cn. Pompeius Strabo, the father of Pompey, dating from the siege of Asculum, 90 B.C. (*A.J.A.* XIII, pp. 362 f.), is published by G. GATTI in *B. Com. Rom.* XXXVIII, 1910, pp. 273-280; pl.). It is the upper right-hand corner, and practically completes, since the gaps are of no great importance, the inscription as published by the same scholar, *ibid.* XXXVI, 1908, pp. 169-226.

A Fragment of a Lex Horreorum. — The restoration of the ancient church of S. Saba on the Aventine has yielded a fragment (less than a third)

of an inscription relating to the *Horrea Ummidiana*, granaries belonging to some of the Ummidii, about the middle of the second century A.D. G. GATTI restores this *lex horreorum* in *B. Com. Rom.* XXXIX, 1911, pp. 120-128.

A Fragment of an Arval Inscription.—From a vineyard outside the Porta Portese another fragment of the Arval inscriptions has recently been recovered. It is published by O. MARUCCI in *B. Com. Rom.* XXXIX, 1911, pp. 129-136 (pl.). This new fragment, now in the Vatican, dates from the year 239 A.D. in the reign of Gordian III. It is thus one of the latest in the Arval series.

A Tombstone from the Via delle Mura.—In the Via delle Mura, between Porta S. Lorenzo and Porta Maggiore, there has been found a tombstone set up by a mother, evidently a Syracusan, in memory of her twin daughters, Ortygia and Arethusa. G. GATTI, in *B. Com. Rom.* XXXIX, 1911, p. 210, understands the years and months appended (21 and 10, respectively) to refer to the mother; but the only plausible interpretation is that the twin daughters died within a short time of each other near the end of their twenty-second year.

A Copy of the Standing Discobolus.—Out of the fragments of sculpture recovered during excavations for a gas main in the Via Bocca della Verità L. MARIANI has restored in large part another copy of the athlete represented in a number of museums, but best known as the Standing Discobolus of the Vatican. (Sala della Biga, No. 615; Helbig, No. 331; see *B. Com. Rom.* XXXIX, 1911, pp. 97-119; 2 pls.; 7 figs.)

SPAIN

NUMANTIA.—**The Sixth Campaign.**—The report of the sixth campaign of excavation at Numantia (June-September, 1910), by A. SCHULTEN and C. KOENEN, is given in *Arch. Anz.* 1911, cols. 3-39. The work was devoted chiefly to the site at Renieblas, on the hill Gran Atalaya, three or four miles southeast of the city, where the camp made by Quintus Nobilior in 153 B.C. was identified in the previous year. Here instead of one Roman camp, six different but overlapping constructions were found and were sufficiently explored to be conjecturally assigned to their historical connections. The two oldest and smallest, the second of which was left unfinished, probably were made by Cato the Elder, in 195, when he marched to the Ebro from Segontia and back again, with an army of seven cohorts. Three much larger camps, made for two legions, the second of these also being unfinished, are to be assigned (1) to Nobilior, 153 B.C., and (2 and 3) probably to Pompeius, in the Sertorian War, 75 and 74 B.C. Another very hasty and imperfect structure may date from this same war. The latest of these camps is the largest Roman camp that is known, being four times the size of Carnuntum and two and one half times as large as Novaesium. In the camp of the year 153, the interior arrangements in all their details illustrate and are explained by Polybius's contemporary description of a two-legion Roman camp and show that Nissen and not Oxé has reconstructed the latter correctly. A hoard of 72 Roman silver coins of about 220 B.C. probably come from Cato's occupation. Other articles found are several well-preserved *pila* and a complete sword, with blade and tongue. A small conical hill near Gran Atalaya is artificial and may be the burial mound of the Roman soldiers who fell here

in 153. In the remains of Numantian houses on the hill of Saledilla, which were destroyed in 133 B.C., are sherds of geometric pottery which show how late this antiquated style, belonging to the seventh century in Greece, was continued in use among a backward people. These excavations are of great importance for the history of Roman wars in Spain and of Roman military matters in general. *Ibid.*, cols. 370-382, E. FABRICIUS criticises Schulten's article on the Roman camps at Renieblas and adds a fuller discussion of their relation to Appian. He points out that the encampments with stone barracks, etc., were *hibernacula*, and the "unfinished" camps were for temporary or summer use, when the soldiers lived "*sub pellibus*"; that Schulten's Camp II was not older than III, in which Nobilior spent the winter of 153-152 B.C., but an annex to it and for the use of auxiliaries, as were also the "*canabae*" on the southwest; that Camps IV and V are wrongly assigned to Pompey in the Sertorian War, and probably belong to the great siege of 134-133, the later being under Scipio's own charge, while the corresponding camp of his brother Maximus is still to be looked for on the west side of the city.

FRANCE

ARLES.—**Recent Discoveries.**—*B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1910, pp. 368-373, A. HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE describes some recent discoveries in the court of the Musée Arlatan, Arles. A circular wall was cleared and found to belong to a splendid building, probably the temple of the Genius of the colony. On the inner side of the hemicycle are twelve niches for statues of divinities. A fine white marble Diana found in the ground had stood in one of them. The architecture of the building is careful and was the work of a certain Philiscus as the inscription *Philiscus.ma[rmora]rius.fecit* proves. Five other fragmentary Latin inscriptions were found.

BORDEAUX.—**A Spindle-shaped Phial.**—In *R. Ét. Anc.* XIII, 1911, pp. 331-336 (pl.; 2 figs.), P. COURTEAULT publishes a spindle-shaped glass phial, 44 cm. long, found in the ancient cemetery of Saint-Seurin, Bordeaux. It had a capacity of about 60 cubic centimetres and originally contained wine. No evidence of date was found.

CUISY-EN-ALMONT.—**Recent Discoveries.**—In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1911, pp. 170-174, O. VAUVILLÉ reports upon a recent discovery of L. Brune-hant at Cuisy-en-Almont (Aisne). A large number of worked stones placed in regular lines was found; also fragments of neolithic and Gallo-Roman pottery. The stones are undoubtedly prehistoric.

DORDOGNE.—**Palaeolithic Remains.**—In *Z. Ethn.* XLIII, 1911, pp. 308-310, O. HAUSER writes briefly of his palaeolithic excavations in the Dordogne and Vézère valleys. At **La Rochette** Acheulléen, Mousterien, and Aurignacien strata are now clearly to be seen. At **Laugerie** a vast boulder, that had chanced to roll down on a spot where primitive men were manufacturing their implements, has recently rolled farther down, laying bare flint and bone tools, animal remains, etc., crushed, to be sure, but just as they were thousands of years ago.

EYBENS.—**A Latin Inscription.**—In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1911, pp. 113-118, V. CHAPOT publishes a fragmentary Latin inscription built into the outer wall of the church of Eybens (Isère). It is an epitaph ending with the words *sub as[cia] dedicav[it]*. The writer discusses the significance

of the *ascia* and thinks it had a religious meaning which he cannot explain.

LES LONGUES-RAIES. — **Gallo-Roman Graves.** — In 1909 and 1910 excavations for the removal of gravel south of the Gallo-Roman cemetery at Les Longues-Raies brought to light a large number of inhumation burials, with lustrous red terra-cotta vases, glass vases of different shapes, Roman coins, and various objects of metal and of bone. One glass vase has an opening on the side and a handle, and decorations in relief in blue glass on the outside. The burials seem to date from the first two centuries A.D. (O. VAUVILLÉ, *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1910, pp. 348-351.)

MERVILLE. — **Three Bronze Statues.** — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1911, pp. 375-379 (3 figs.), F. DE MÉLY calls attention to three bronze statues recently found in dredging the Lys at Merville and now in the museum at Lille. They are a Mercury 0.50 m. high holding a purse; a Mars 0.60 m. high with both arms missing; and a Jupiter from which the head, arms, and left leg are gone. The Mercury was originally covered with silver. The figures probably date from the second century A.D.

MONT AUXOIS. — **Excavations in 1911.** — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1911, pp. 534-542 (4 figs.), A. HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE reports upon the excavations on Mont Auxois in 1911. A few metres from the west apse of the temple of Moritasgus were found remains of a small building in which was a large spout like a gargoyle through which the water of the aqueduct already known passed. Farther west a small rectangular building was uncovered and remains of a road; also numerous bronze votive objects, especially eyes, and a few in stone. A beardless head of Mercury was the best piece of sculpture found; but a relief of a god and goddess seated on a bench deserves mention. Several other copies of it are known.

NÎMES. — **The Congress of Prehistoric Archaeologists.** — In *B. Mus. Bruz.* X, 1911, pp. 73-78 (2 figs.), A. L. gives an account of the seventh *Congrès préhistorique de France* held at Nîmes, August 6 to 12, 1911, and adds brief summaries of the papers read.

PARIS. — **Acquisitions of the Louvre in 1910.** — In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1910, pp. 407-416, A. HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE and E. MICHON describe the acquisitions of Greek and Roman antiquities by the Louvre in 1910. The more important are: (1) an archaic Apollo from Paros (*Ath. Mitt.* 1902, pp. 230 ff.); (2) an archaic male head from Athens; (3) a statuette of a seated woman from Chalcis; (4) a marble group from Thrace representing a beardless horseman, wearing a chlamys, galoping along and holding by its hind legs a doe which two dogs are biting; (5) a beardless Roman head; (6) piece of an archaic bas-relief with a beardless head, from Locris; (7) a large stele with five figures, from Athens; (8) a stele with the figure of a runner holding a flaming torch in his right hand and leaning with his left on a staff, from Thasos; (9) a grave stele from Thasos with a standing male figure facing whom is a slave; (10) two grave stelae from Antioch; (11) a bronze figure of a girl standing and holding her dress with her left hand, from Athens; (12) a bronze disk from Egypt with the bearded head of a god on it; (13) a nude bronze Horus standing with cornucopia in left arm and right forefinger on his lips; (14) a bronze Horus seated on a sphinx; (15) a rectangular bronze plaque ornamented with scenes from the chase; (16) two late silver cups; (17) a round glass tessera with the draped bust of a man and the legend $\epsilon\pi\iota$

Θεοδότης ἐπάρχου; (18) eight vase fragments with Latin inscriptions mentioning places in Numidia; (19) two vase fragments with accounts in sesterces written in Latin.

RHEIMS. — **A Colossal Head of Mercury.** — In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1910, pp. 398–399, L. DEMAISON describes a colossal head of mercury 0.60 m. high recently found at Rheims. It is beardless, with traces of a wing on the right side above the hair. It is of rude workmanship, but was intended to be seen from below and may have been placed in a pediment.

VAISON. — **A Statuette of Venus.** — In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1910, pp. 356–357, A. HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE records the finding of a statuette of Venus 48 cm. high at Vaison in 1909. The upper part of the body is nude, but drapery covers the lower limbs. The goddess holds fast to a shield attached to a slab beside her. The head, right arm, and feet are broken away, and the whole has been much injured by dampness.

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS. — **Acquisitions of the Royal Museums.** — In *B. Mus. Bruz.* X, 1911, pp. 59–61 (2 figs.), J. DE MOR publishes two pieces of Greek sculpture recently acquired by the Royal Museums, Brussels. One is a fragment of an Attic grave stele of the fourth century, consisting of the upper part of a seated female figure grasping the hand of another figure, now lost. The second is a small marble head, probably from a grave stele of the end of the fifth century B.C.

SWITZERLAND

DISCOVERIES IN SWITZERLAND. — A summary of archaeological discoveries in Switzerland in 1910, with references to the *Anzeiger für Schweiz. Altertumskunde* and other publications, by O. SCHULTHESS, appears in *Arch. Anz.* 1911, cols. 309–340 (7 figs.). A fuller treatment is given to Avenches and Ursins (Canton Vaud), Berne, Windisch (Aargau) and Irgenhausen (Zürich). On the hill Bois de Châtel, **Avenches**, a fortification of the third century seems to be built of stones brought from Aventicum after it had been burnt by the Alemanni in 265. The Roman portions of the cathedral of **Ursins** perhaps belong to a temple of Mercury, as is suggested by fragments of inscriptions. The museum of Berne has received a glass bead from a grave of the late La Tène period, bearing an incised inscription which has not been deciphered; also a Roman bronze statuette and a terra-cotta figure of a horseman in Gallic costume which was found with remains of many other civilizations in a cave on Mount Carmel in Palestine and probably represents one of the Gauls in the service of the Seleucidæ. At **Windisch** it appears, that although the stone buildings and walls of Roman Vindouissa are of the first century, there was an earlier construction of earth and timber, while two huge trenches or moats which were filled up by the Romans indicate the situation of the Celtic town. A tower in the eastern part of the first-century wall contains a postern gate of a kind that has been supposed to belong to the time of Diocletian. In the amphitheatre are traces of an earlier wooden building. The camp at **Irgenhausen** was built in 294–296 on an extensive estate with a large mansion of some pretensions to luxury.

AVENCHES. — **An Ancient Samovar.** — A remarkable find, the only such known north of the Alps, is an ancient bronze samovar or vase for keep-

ing water hot, now in the museum at Avenches, Switzerland. The hot coals were put into a cylinder which runs through the body of the vessel, and receives air from below. A charming figure of Eros or Dionysus adorns the cover. The name of such vases is uncertain, but *caldaria* (fem.) seems more likely than *caldarium*. (*Arch. Anz.* 1911, cols. 311-313; fig.)

GERMANY

BERLIN. — **A Dedicatory Offering from the Theban Necropolis.** — In *Ber. Kunsts.* XXXIII, 1911, cols. 15-20 (2 figs.), A. ERMAN publishes two objects recently acquired by the Berlin museum from the necropolis at Thebes. One is a stela of the thirteenth century B.C., upon which Amon is represented seated before his temple, and Neb-re, "painter of Amon in the necropolis," and his four sons praying to him. An accompanying text exalts the power of the god and tells of the cure of one of the sons through his aid. Five other stelae dedicated by Neb-re are still in existence. The second object is a wooden figure of Nefret-ari dedicated by Pai, father of Neb-re.

An Archaic Relief. — In *Ber. Kunsts.* XXXII, 1911, cols. 240-242 (2 figs.), B. SCHRÖDER describes a much injured Greek relief recently acquired by the Berlin museum representing Victory about to slay a bull. It dates from the second half of the sixth century B.C. The lower part of the face, the left shoulder, and arm of the Victory, and the greater part of the head, throat, and chest of the bull are alone preserved.

An Inscribed Helmet of King Monounius. — In *Ber. Kunsts.* XXXIII, 1911, cols. 20-21 (2 figs.), T. WIEGAND publishes a bronze helmet found on the Sea of Ochrida and now in the Berlin museum. It has protection for the neck, cheek-pieces, and a crest, and resembles somewhat a Phrygian cap. On the neck in letters made by dots is the inscription ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΟΝΟΥΝΙΟΥ. Monounius, king of Illyria, lived in the first part of the third century B.C. The helmet was probably not worn by the king, but by one of his men, as the figure N on the front seems to indicate.

BURGWEINTING. — **A Terra-cotta Tower.** — In *Röm.-Germ. Kb.* IV, 1911, pp. 89 f., G. STEINMETZ publishes a fragment of a terra-cotta lantern in the form of a tower, found in Burgweinting (near Regensburg), which, like similar objects found in the Danube provinces, seems to have been connected with the cult of the dead. The fragment is 30 cm. long, and seems to date from the latter half of the third century A.D. (See p. 138.)

COLOGNE. — **Recent Finds.** — In *Röm.-Germ. Kb.* IV, 1911, pp. 70 f., J. POPPELREUTER reports the finding of a round decorated glass bowl and a marble head of a statue of more than life-size, probably of the elder Drusus.

HERMESKEIL. — **A Roman Cemetery.** — A Roman cemetery containing ten rectangular graves was recently excavated near Hermeskeil. It dates from the second part of the second century A.D., and seems to have belonged to a private family. The finds include a number of two-handled glass vessels in excellent state of preservation, since they had been covered by large dolia or amphorae. (E. KRÜGER, *Röm.-Germ. Kb.* IV, 1911, pp. 81-87.)

HILDESHEIM. — **A New Museum.** — Mr. Pelizaeus, a native of Hildesheim engaged in business at Cairo, has presented to his native place his collection of Egyptian and Graeco-Roman antiquities, which includes a series

of moulds for silverware and armor (found at Mitrachine, near Memphis); a bronze head of Ramses II (life-size); a bronze statuette of the god Reshep incrustated with gold; twelve painted statues of the Old Kingdom, found at Gizeh; two Panathenaic amphorae; numerous stelae, glass objects, terra-cottas, etc. (S. R., *R. Arch.* XVIII, 1911, p. 368.)

LANGENBERGHEIM. — **La Tène Graves.** — In *Röm.-Germ. Kb.* IV, 1911, pp. 72 f., HELMKE reports the finding of two La Tène graves in Langenbergheim (Hessen).

LEIHGESTERN. — **Merovingian Graves.** — Recent excavations near Leihgestern (Kr. Giessen) have brought to light ten graves of the Merovingian period. The interesting furnishings include, besides pottery, necklaces, pendants, a comb, belt clasp, swords, daggers, and other objects. (*Röm.-Germ. Kb.* IV, 1911, pp. 54-59.)

MAINZ. — **Legionary Stamps.** — A collection of legionary stamps was recently found in Mainz. There were twenty-seven pieces of twelve different types, one of which was new, nearly all of the twenty-second legion. (*Röm.-Germ. Kb.* IV, 1911, pp. 65-67.)

Roman Sculptures and Inscriptions. — In *Röm.-Germ. Kb.* IV, 1911, pp. 67-69, KÖRBER publishes miscellaneous finds in and near Mainz, among them several "Viergöttersteine," a seated Jupiter, altars, and tombstones.

NIEDERBIEBER. — **Votive Inscription to the Genius Capsariorum.** — A small altarstone was recently discovered near Niederbieber, dedicated to the Genius Capsariorum. The dedicator calls himself "*medicus hordinarius*" and was evidently the head of the *Collegium Capsariorum*. We may, therefore, regard it as proved that the *capsarii* were of military rank, serving in the hospital as assistants, as had been suggested by A. v. Domaszewski. (J. KLINKENBERG, *Röm.-Germ. Kb.* IV, 1911, pp. 69 f.)

XANTEN. — **Further Excavations of Vetera.** — In *Röm.-Germ. Kb.* IV, 1911, pp. 49-51, H. LEHNER reports on the excavations on the site of the Roman camp of Vetera on the Fürstenberg. The eastern sides of the Augustan camps could not be located and no trace was found of the eastern gate of the Claudian-Neronian camp. The praetorium seems to have been 90 m. long and rested on massive concrete foundation walls. *Ibid.* p. 74, the discovery of an early Roman pottery is reported.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

DISCOVERIES IN HUNGARY. — A list of recent (1910) archaeological publications and discoveries in Hungary, with some details is given by G. v. FINÁLY in *Arch. Anz.* 1911, cols. 340-349. Near **Intercisa-Dunapentele**, beneath the foundations of a building dated by coins from Alexander Severus to Valentinian I, are foundations of an older house with remains of two or three friezes of stucco relief in Graeco-Roman designs. Remains of tiles indicate that **Bács** and **Kalocsa** were founded by the Hungarians on the sites of Roman fortifications. The so-called Dacian fortress, overgrown with ancient forests, on the steep heights **Gredistyer Csetáttye**, which has been known since 1803, has been revisited, together with a number of smaller forts in the neighborhood, parts of a related system of defence. They all have on the blocks of masonry peculiar flutings or ribbings, unlike anything in Greek or Roman architecture. More of the German graves of

the third and fourth centuries at **Szentes** have been opened and some curious ornaments found. A study of Pannonian costume made from gravestones shows two or three of the women's garments that are peculiar to this nation. An example of the so-called Suevian hair-knot is found in a bronze bust of a bearded man. A curious ribbed vessel was found, which was made by lining a mould with a continuous spiral coil of a thin band or stem of clay.

BEOČIN. — A Roman Terminal Cippus. — In *Röm.-Germ. Kb.* IV, 1911, p. 75, A. v. DOMASZEWSKI discusses a terminal cippus found near Beočin, southeastern Pannonia. The inscription on the front side begins AGE, the reverse has CAE, which he interprets respectively *ag(er) e(xceptus)* and *c(apat) a(gri) e(xcepti)*. The *ager exceptus* was exempt from paying the ordinary tributes.

CSÓMAFÁJA. — Roman Altars. — In *Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Nemzeti Múzeum érem- és régiségtárából*, II, 1911, pp. 260-274 (7 figs.), A. BUDAY publishes six altars with Latin inscriptions found at Csómafája, Hungary, in March, 1911. They were dedicated by Roman soldiers. He also publishes a similar monument found at Szentkirály.

DUNAPENTELE. — A Terra-cotta Tower. — Another terra-cotta tower has been unearthed, this time at Dunapentele, on the Danube. It is circular in shape, with the two upper stories formed by eight niches jutting out beyond the foundation. There are two openings in each niche, but one; in the roof are four irregularly cut triangular openings. The true function of these terra-cotta towers, as *Lichthäuschen*, or lanterns, has been fully explained by G. Loeschke (*Bonn. Jb.* 118, 1910, pp. 370 ff.). (MARGARETE LÁNG, *Röm.-Germ. Kb.* IV, 1911, pp. 51 ff.)

POLA. — Recent Discoveries. — In *Jh. Oest. Arch. I.* XIV, 1911, Beiblatt, cols. 5-44 (46 figs.), A. GNIRS reports upon the recent excavations in Pola and the vicinity. Remains of a propylaeum to the ancient citadel were found, dating from early imperial times. In the Via Castropola a Roman house was found to have well-preserved mosaics and some simple wall paintings. Unimportant fragments of architecture, sculpture, and inscriptions were brought to light. Other fragments were found in the theatre. At **Fasana** a further examination of the pottery found in 1909 (*A.J.A.* XV, p. 107) revealed other vase fragments inscribed with the potter's name. Remains of grave monuments were discovered at **Val di Sudiga** and at **Savolago**.

SOUTHEASTERN HUNGARY. — Neolithic Settlements. — In *Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Nemzeti Múzeum érem- és régiségtárából*, II, 1911, pp. 175-259 (95 figs.), F. LÁSZLÓ describes remains of the end of the neolithic period found in southeastern Hungary. The sites fall into four groups. Numerous remains of polychrome pottery, which resembles the pre-Mycenaean pottery of Greece, were found.

RUSSIA

ARCHAEOLOGY IN RUSSIA IN 1910. — The year was rich in finds of gold and other examples of ancient handicrafts. In **Transcaucasia**, in the Government of Erivan, a fine Roman temple of the time of Hadrian, previously discovered, was excavated. In the mountains, a row of colossal stone fishes was found set upright in the ground, perhaps the fetiches of

some primitive inhabitants. From **Tuapse**, Government of Chernomorsk, came a twisted neck-ring and a beautifully wrought crescent-shaped neck ornament, together with sixty gold coins of Lysimachus. In the village of **Kasinskoi**, Government of Stavropol, northern Caucasus, were found a number of massive gold ornaments, probably Hellenistic, which weigh 16 kgm. They comprise eleven richly ornamented neck-rings or collars, five spiral armlets, and three bell-shaped objects of which the use is not certain. On the peninsula of **Taman**, near the Straits of Yenicale, a grave was opened which contained, with the remains of a burnt body, a gold coin of Alexander the Great and some Hellenistic pottery, such as is usually assigned to the second century B.C., besides gold neck and finger rings, brooches, a chain, earrings, crowns, beads, and pendants. In a tumulus on the site of ancient **Tanais** were found a beautiful gold-plated sword with richly ornamented scabbard, the remains of iron weapons and armor, and a red-figured Attic lecythus with a picture of a bird. The most important excavations were, naturally, on the sites of **Panticapaeum** (Kertch) and Olbia. From the necropolis of the former came the following, among other articles: three glass vases, one a unique piece of green glass covered with a vine in various harmonious colors; a coin of Mithradates Eupator and other objects of the first century B.C.; three beautiful gold crowns with leaves fastened to ornamented bands, one of them dated by a coin of Rhescuporis, 262-275 A.D.; finger rings and earrings, a cameo medallion, and a number of carved and engraved gems, one of the latter being set in an iron ring; terra-cottas; some well-preserved objects of wood; Attic vases of black-figured and late fine styles; Roman lamps with relief designs. A bronze lyre-box in the form of a tortoise-shell with a number of string keys of bone, some gold ornaments and a silver coin of the archon Hygiaenon, an "Ionian" amphora and an oenochoe with pictures of sphinxes, and a fish plate with three lifelike fish and a nautilus painted on it, also came from Kertch. The ruins of an ancient fortified town on the headland of Chersonese, near Sebastopol, date from the third and second centuries B.C., and are thought to be the Old Chersonese mentioned by Strabo, VII, 308. At **Olbia**, the peristyle house discovered in 1909 was further excavated with the adjoining streets and a system of drainage channels. The house was burnt down at the time of the invasion of the Getae in the first century B.C., and rebuilt soon after, contrary to the statement of Dion, in a rude, barbarian fashion, but parts of the fine masonry and a mosaic floor in a room apparently used as a chapel survived, the latter in a much damaged state. Six construction periods are traced on this site, one earlier and three later than those of this house. The ground being naturally swampy, the first buildings were built over a foundation of alternate layers of ashes and earth, as elsewhere in this neighborhood. The walls and towers of the second city (fifth from the top) have been uncovered. The necropolis yielded some ornaments of gold and electrum, a glass "Phoenician" alabastron, archaic Ionian vases and bronze articles, Attic vases, including a tall amphora with figures painted in white and incised on a black glaze, of the second century B.C., and a gold stater of Philip II. Other archaic Ionian vases were found in the island of **Berezani**, and in **Nimirow**, Government of Podolsk, remains of the earliest Copper Age and articles corresponding to the Hallstatt and La Tène civilizations. In **Ai-Todor**, the estate of Archduke Alexander Michailowich, in the Crimea,

a Roman fortress, probably Charax, has been excavated. With its baths, fountain house, temples, both inside and outside the fortifications, dedications, etc., it gives a clear picture of the daily life of a garrison on the outskirts of the Roman world, in the midst of a native population. (B. W. PHARMAKOWSKY, *Arch. Anz.* 1911, cols. 192-238; 43 figs.)

GREAT BRITAIN

DISCOVERIES, 1909-1911. — Discoveries in England, Scotland, and Wales in 1909-1911 are reported by F. J. HAVERFIELD in *Arch. Anz.* 1911, cols. 288-308 (12 figs.). He deplores the lack of systematic and persevering work on the many projects that have presented themselves for excavation, or study of the finds, and the consequent scantiness of valuable results. Something has been done to elucidate the movements of Agricola and the relation of his garrison posts between Clyde and Forth with the wall of Hadrian; the history of Corbridge, on the Tyne, which ceased to be a military station on the death of Severus; the structure of the forts along Hadrian's wall, especially at Halton and Gilsland, which were abandoned about 320-330 A.D. Farther south, at Elslack, a small square fort and a larger one of stone built later on the same spot have been found. From what has been done in Wales, it is concluded that the Romans held this as an integral part of their British province, building there a number of camps in the first century, most of which they abandoned in the second because of troubles farther north, though Carnarvon was occupied into the third, and Cardiff rebuilt in the fourth century. As to Roman civilian settlements, an examination of the moat at Silchester indicates that the stone fortifications date from late imperial times; Caerwent, which is of Flavian origin, shows the same mixture as Silchester, of native country houses crowded into a town of Roman plan and with Roman public buildings.

CAERWENT. — Excavations in 1909 and 1910. — In *Archaeologia*, LXII, 1911, pp. 405-445 (4 pls.; 22 figs.; 4 plans), T. ASHBY, A. E. HUDD, and F. KING describe in detail the excavations at Caerwent in 1909 and 1910. Houses VIII N, and XXII N to XXV N; also XIV S to XXIII S and part of XXIV S were thoroughly explored. Roman coins, potsherds, and an altar dedicated to *Marti Ocelo* were discovered, but nothing of great importance. An illustration of a carpenter's plane found in 1903 is given. The streets in the northern part of the site were narrow and irregular, while the road near the houses excavated in the southern part was 17 ft. 6 in. wide. The city was divided into twenty *insulae*. *Ibid.* pp. 444-448, A. H. LYELL adds appendices on the insect and vegetable remains, the former numbering about fifty varieties.

CORBRIDGE. — Excavations in 1910. — In *Proc. Soc. Ant.* XXIII, 1911, pp. 478-489 (pl.; 4 figs.; 2 plans), F. J. HAVERFIELD reports upon the excavations at Corbridge in 1910. The building called the "forum" has been cleared. It is an open court 170 ft. square, enclosed by a continuous row of buildings 25 ft. wide, with an entrance in the middle of the south side. Most of the rooms opened upon the court, within which there are also remains of walls of different dates. Bossed masonry was used on inner and outer walls and in partition walls. The whole structure was occupied in the middle of the second century A.D., destroyed fifty years later, then reoccu-

pied in part until the middle of the fourth century, and again towards the end of the fourth century. The writer believes that it was not a forum, but a storehouse, similar to one at Carnuntum. East of the storehouse were unimportant house walls and two ditches. Many coins, brooches, and potsherds, a piece of scale armor, ten lead bullets for slings and an altar dedicated to *Iovi aeterno Dolicheno et caelesti Brigantiae et Saluti* were also found. In *Athen*, September 9, 1911, p. 305, it is announced that on September 4 a find of 159 Roman coins ranging in date from Nero to Marcus Aurelius was made at Corbridge. Another discovery was the tombstone of a Palmyrene soldier who had died there at the age of sixty-eight.

KETTERING. — **Romano-British Remains.** — In *Proc. Soc. Ant. XXIII*, 1911, pp. 493-500 (pl.; 5 figs.), F. W. BULL describes recent discoveries at Kettering. The place has been known as a Romano-British site for many years; but the erection of a number of houses has recently led to a number of finds. These include great quantities of Samian potsherds, with some unbroken vases, pottery masks, coins, brooches, a small bronze head, perhaps a Minerva, the head of a staff consisting of a socket surmounted with an eagle's head, a few rings, some iron tools, and a few fragments of urns of the Bronze Age.

SUSSEX. — **Recent Discoveries.** — In *Proc. Soc. Ant. XXIII*, 1911, pp. 371-384 (4 figs.), R. G. RICE records the discovery at several places in Sussex of a few palaeolithic and a considerable number of neolithic implements; at **Elsted** four bronze axes of the Bronze Age; and at **Pulborough** an urn which may date from the same period. In the latter town there were also uncovered Romano-British foundation walls 708 ft. long and 9 in. to 1 ft. thick, which may have belonged to a stockyard. Other discoveries of the same period were made at **West Dean Park**, near Chichester.

AFRICA

ARCHAEOLOGY IN AFRICA IN 1910. — A summary of recent archaeological work in Tunisia and Algeria, made by A. SCHULTEN from personal observation, unpublished notes, maps, and other printed sources, with full references, appears in *Arch. Anz.* 1911, cols. 242-279 (11 figs.; 7 plans). Everywhere he has to deplore the destruction of ancient remains by Arabs or French colonists, unchecked by the authorities. At **Carthage** modern enterprise has obliterated the Phoenician city and threatens the Roman part with a similar fate. The identification of the two lagoons here with the commercial and war harbors of Carthage, and the Admiralty island is no longer questioned. The remains of the Admiralty building and the Ionic portico mentioned by Appian are also certain. The catalogue of the Bardo Museum is finished, the last volume embracing the engraved gems, Phoenician enamels, scarabs, amulets, and ivories. The Libyan mausoleum at **Thugga**, a mixture of Egyptian and Greek architecture, topped by a pyramid in the style copied by the Roman monuments of the province, has been restored (see *A.J.A.* XV, p. 579). A two-story house with peristyle, chambers with mosaic pavements, and a shrine of Apollo below the level of the street is of the best Roman period. Near the town of **Akuda**, 6 km. northwest of Hadrumetum, is a necropolis with graves of both Phoenicians and Romans. The bodies are in wooden coffins set on stone benches. At

El Jem the Roman theatre has been cleared and found to have chambers under the arena. The three restored temples at **Sbeitla** (Sufetula) are an imposing and beautiful sight. The adjoining forum has been cleared and a basilica found, among the mosaics of which is a portrait of Xenophon, *Autor Xenofonta*. An inscription "*Eunuco[s]*" found in the theatre at **Khamissa** (Thubursicum Numidarum) shows that Terence was played here. Two railroads built for the transport of phosphates to the coast give access to ancient **Capsa**, with its warm baths still used, as in Roman times, and to the most interesting of the ruined cities of southern Tunisia, Sufetula, Cillium, and Thelepte. At **Thelepte** are seen the quarries from which the city was built, the baths, and the area of the city itself, with streets and houses, the stone pillars which made the framework for the walls of rough quarry-stone, still to a large extent standing. Very little work would here restore to sight an entire city superior to Timgad in size and interest. The little emporium of **Gigthis**, on the Lesser Syrtis, is in marked contrast to the stretches of desert through which it must be reached overland. The use of white stucco is here noticeable. Four more boundary stones of Vespasian's demarcation between Old and New Africa have been found, and the greater part of the line may now be traced or conjectured. At **Sicca** the theatre and amphitheatre have been destroyed by Arabs and colonists. New inscriptions verify the sites of **Sutunurca** and **Thisica**. The terra-cotta statues of gods found at the religious centre of **Siagu** are now in the Bardo Museum. They include the lion-headed Genius Terrae Africae, the Mother-goddess Nutrix, Atargatis riding on a lion, etc., — a pantheon of Egyptian, Oriental, and Greek divinities illustrating the religious hospitality of the Africans. The mosaics of the Proconsularis, edited by P. Gauckler for the Académie des Inscriptions, number 1056, — 300 being from Carthage, over 100 from Hadrumetum, and 100 from Uthina. At **Timgad**, the existing city wall, a roughly constructed defence against the Berbers put up not earlier than the fourth century A.D., follows in many parts the line of Trajan's fortifications, but on the southwest it must have taken in an extension of the limits, for the space of the intervallum and the old wall itself is usurped by some large houses. The wall is of the usual African sort, stone pillars strengthening a structure of broken stone, after the manner of the northern timber-and-plaster building. The original size of the colonists' houses here was 10 m. × 20 m., two to an insula, while at **Thubursicum** they were twice as large, 20 m. × 20 m., still two in an insula. The theatre at the latter place (Khamissa) has been cleared. Through the greater part of its height, the auditorium has the semicircles of seats unbroken by any aisles. In the great camp at **Lambaesis**, the praetorium has been restored and further details of the plan of barracks and officers' quarters are being learned. Two baths have been excavated at **Madaurus**, and an inscription from there shows the phrase *cella soliaris* used like *solarium*, of the basin of the calidarium. A mosaic found at **Cuicul** between Caesarea and Sétif shows merrymaking scenes at the seashore, an excellent example of African genre mosaic. At **Caesarea** a new replica of the Apollo of the Tiber (with the tripod) has been found. Some stelae with representations of Libyan mounted soldiers and Libyan inscriptions have been published. A hoard of 1500 silver denarii of Juba, buried in 17 A.D., was found at **Larash**, Morocco.

Latin Inscriptions from Tunis. — In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1910, pp. 401-406, L. CHATELAIN publishes sixteen Latin inscriptions from Mactar, Kef, and Djéma, Tunis.

BÉJA. — **A Bronze Cylinder.** — In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1910, pp. 379-382 (fig.), A. MERLIN describes a bronze cylinder found about 1500 m. from Béja, Tunis, in 1910. It is 0.621 m. high, with an outer diameter of 0.363 m. and open at both ends. On the outside it is divided into an upper and lower panel by mouldings. On the upper panel are two curving ivy vines tied together at their ends with ribbons. Between them is a figure clad in a short tunic, with flying hair, apparently dancing and brandishing a shield. At the top of the panel is a border of spirals, while a corresponding border at the bottom is the only decoration of the lower panel. The design is of silver and red copper damascened upon the bronze. The cylinder probably had a cover originally, and A. HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE (*ibid.* pp. 382-383) suggests that it was used as a stand.

BONAH. — **Recent Excavations.** — In *Mél. Arch. Hist.* XXXI, 1911, pp. 321-347, F. G. DE PACHTREE describes the results of recent excavations at Bonah (Hippo) in Tunis, comprising fragments of an enormous wall and architectural remains in Punic style of the pre-Roman period, and the ruins of two Roman villas, one above the other, with mosaic pavements. One of these pavements, twenty-five square metres in area, represents a hunting scene, and another a fishing scene.

DJEMILAH. — **An Honorary Inscription.** — In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1911, pp. 122-124, J. MARTIN publishes a Latin inscription recently found at Djemilah. It is a dedication in honor of L. Alfenus Senecio, who had been procurator of Mauretania Caesariensis, and later procurator of Belgium.

DOUGGA. — **The Jus Legatorum Capiendorum.** — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1911, pp. 496-503, L. POINSSOT publishes a Latin inscription recently found at Dougga in which the "*pagus Thuggensis* receives the right *capiendorum legatorum*."

KEF MESSELINE. — **A Libyan Necropolis.** — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1911, pp. 524-529 (fig.), Dr. CARTON describes a Libyan cemetery discovered by him in the oak forest of Kef Messeline. Thirty stelae were found in position, and nearly all of them had inscriptions in Libyan characters.

MACTAR. — **Recent Discoveries.** — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1911, pp. 505-513, L. CHATELAIN reports upon his recent excavations at Mactar, Tunis. Remains of three buildings were found. Of the first, a rectangular platform surrounded by six columns placed in a hexagon, and with a semi-circular niche on one side, alone remained. The second was larger and consisted of three rooms. There was a middle room with a semicircular compartment at each end, and, on each side, a rectangular room separated from it by columns. All three rooms had mosaic pavement. The third building, erected in 170 A.D., was not sufficiently excavated to obtain its plan. (See also *Mél. Arch. Hist.* XXXI, 1911, pp. 349-363.)

MAHDIA. — **Discoveries in 1911.** — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1911, pp. 556-565, A. MERLIN describes the discoveries in the sea off Mahdia in 1911 (see *A.J.A.* XIII, pp. 102 f., 374; XIV, pp. 248, 388 f.; XV, pp. 112 f., 551 f.). The ship carried a deck-load of sixty-five unfluted marble columns, in seven piles. The hold was divided into several compartments, which were partly explored. Among the things found were a bronze breast which fitted a

head of Athena discovered in 1910; two bounding female panthers of bronze, which once decorated some object; a bronze horn of plenty; numerous bronze handles and ornaments for furniture; two bronze satyrs' heads; a comic mask of a crusty old man; a marble relief of Aesclepius and Hygieia at a banquet; several pieces of large marble vases; and one of the lead anchors.

SOUSSE.—**A Phoenician Sanctuary.**—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1911, pp. 470–489 (2 figs.), Canon LEYNAUD describes the remains of a Phoenician sanctuary discovered by him in March, 1911, at Sousse, Tunis, while excavating for a bell-tower for his church. He found sixty-seven small urns containing bones of fowl and small animals, eighteen carved stelae, about five hundred ointment bottles, thirty-eight lamps, and more than one hundred small vases, besides many fragments. All were blackened by fire. The stelae are ornamented with pillars, flowers, and geometrical designs.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK.—**Recent Acquisitions of the Metropolitan Museum.**—In *B. Metr. Mus.* VI, 1911, pp. 130–134 (8 figs.), E. R(OBINSON) publishes a bronze statuette of the philosopher Hermarchus (Fig. 2) recently acquired



FIGURE 2. —STATUETTE OF HERMARCHUS IN NEW YORK.

by the Metropolitan Museum. It is 26 cm. high, and originally stood on a column pedestal, of which only the capital and the core of the shaft remain. It represents the aged philosopher draped in the himation alone. It is naturalistic, and in style resembles the Vatican statue of Demosthenes. It dates from about 270 B.C. *Ibid.* pp. 150–152 (2 figs.), the same writer publishes another acquisition, a life size marble portrait head of Epicurus (Fig. 3). It is a well preserved Greek original. *Ibid.* pp. 210–216 (10 figs.), G. M. A. R(ICHTER) reports the following acquisitions: a large Greek tombstone; a marble torso of Heracles; a stele, 99 cm. high, of a young girl

in Doric chiton, holding a pomegranate in her right hand and a bag in her left, in style resembling the maidens of the Parthenon frieze; a large marble head of a youth, 33.1 cm. high, in the style of Scopas, evidently broken from a relief; a small ivory relief, 14.3 cm. high, representing a girl playing the lyre and dancing, probably part of a box cover, date sixth century B.C., technique excellent; a bronze statuette of Poseidon, 12.1 cm. high, said to

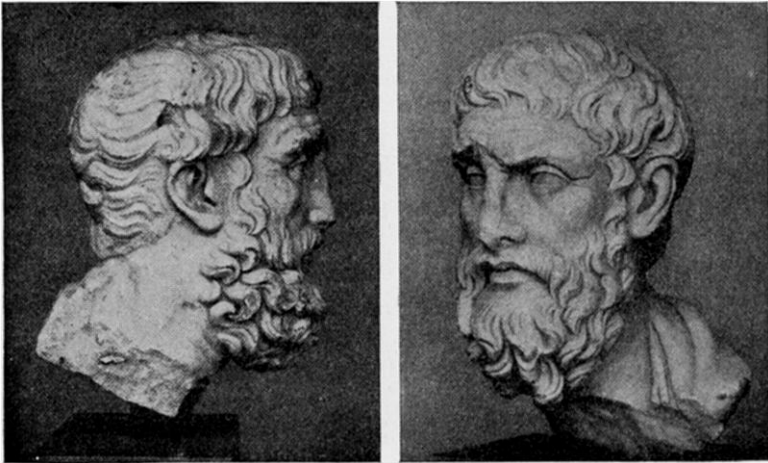


FIGURE 3. — HEAD OF EPICURUS IN NEW YORK.

have been found at Leicester Fosse, England; a bronze Aphrodite reproducing the Aphrodite of Cnidos; a bronze relief of two warriors fighting, of Roman date; a well-modelled Roman statuette of a bull, 11 cm. long; a small vase in the shape of a female head with diadem; four terra-cotta statuettes, of which one represents a woman seated with her arm about a tombstone, and another is a seated woman of the "Tanagra" type; a terra-cotta antefix; a pair of gold earrings of sixth century date, from Naxos. *Ibid.* Supplement, June, 1911, pp. 7-23 (32 figs.), the same writer describes the important collections of ancient glass which have now been brought together in one room in the Museum.

EARLY CHRISTIAN, BYZANTINE, MEDIAEVAL, AND RENAISSANCE ART

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

ADALIA. — **A French Inscription.** — In *B.S.A.* XVI (session 1909-1910), pp. 185 f., F. W. HASLUCK publishes a French inscription in Adalia (Asia Minor) recording the capture of the place by Pierre I, King of Jerusalem and Cyprus, in the year 1361.

CONSTANTINOPLE. — **Byzantine Silver Utensils.** — Publication is given for the first time to the Treasure of Stûmâ by J. EBERSOLT in *R.*

Arch. XVIII, 1911, pp. 406-419. It was found in 1908 at Stûmâ in the district of Alep, and is now in the museum at Constantinople. The treasure consists of a liturgical fan of gilded silver, a patena of gilded silver with an inscription on the rim and the Communion of the Apostles represented in repoussé in the centre, and two other patenas in silver decorated with an incised cross, one of them bearing an inscription on the rim. The Apostle scene (Fig. 4) is remarkable in that Christ is represented twice, feeding the



FIGURE 4. —SILVER PATENA IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

apostles to right and left after the manner of the continuous method in art. The inscriptions are conceived as prayers, first for the saints and second for deceased relatives of the donor of the patena. The treasure was evidently part of the liturgical furniture of a church. The palaeography of the inscriptions dates the treasure in the early seventh century.

HARAB-ES-SCHEMS.—**Early Christian Churches.**—Herzog JOHANN GEORG of Saxony contributes to *Röm. Quart.* 1911, pp. 72-79, a description of the ruins at Harab-es-Schems halfway between Aleppo and Kalaat-Siman. The remains of a fairly large basilica are still to be seen, three-aisled and dating from the fifth century. The rather rude decoration

shows that its builders were little affected by the art of Kalaat-Siman. The capitals of the columnus are of various design and some of them in the Ionic style. The apse is flanked in the usual Syrian fashion by side rooms. The west front is very well preserved, retaining its door-frames and windows. A smaller church is located on a height above the one just described. It is probably a cemetery chapel. The apse is preserved and does not seem to have been concealed by side rooms. The general aspect of the ruins is that of a site outside of the trend of contemporary culture. Pagan survivals are to be detected and the monogram of Christ does not once occur.

A NEW PERUGINO.—U. GNOLI in *Rass. d' Arte Umbra*, 1911, pp. 77–78, describes and reproduces an Adoring Virgin by Perugino which was sold at the Sedelmeyer sale in Paris three years ago. Its location is now unknown. The half-figure of the Madonna is a weak copy by the artist of his famous Certosa Madonna in the National Gallery in London.

ITALY

BAGNARA.—**Unknown Pictures by Innocenzo da Imola.**—Two works by Innocenzo da Imola, who represents a group of painters educated under the influence of Costa and Francia, but in its later work strongly affected by Raphael, are noted in *Boll. Arte*, V, 1911, pp. 145–151, by G. BALLARDINI. One is in the Chiesa Arcipretale at Bagnara, and represents the Madonna with saints, the other in the church of S. Apollinare in Val Senio has the same subject with the addition of a donor and a child St. John. Both are signed and dated; the first 1515, the second 1516. They are thus representative of the artist's early period.

BOLOGNA.—**A New Tintoretto.**—An Annunciation in the church of S. Matteo in Bologna is mentioned among the works of Tintoretto by Ridolfi, and is also mentioned in the guides of the city previous to the suppression of the church in 1863. M. MARANGONI found the picture in a store-room of the church of S. Isaia and publishes it in *Rass. d' Arte*, XI, 1911, p. 99.

BOVILLE ERNICA (BAUCO).—**An Original Fragment of Giotto's Navicella.**—A. MUNOZ publishes in *Boll. Arte*, V, 1911, pp. 161–182, a series of monuments existing in the Simoncelli chapel of the church of S. Pietro Ispano in the little village of Boville Ernica (Bauco) in the mountains of the Hernici. The most important of his finds is the head of an angel in mosaic (Fig. 5) which was brought from the ruins of Old St. Peter's by the bishop Simoncelli for the decoration of his chapel. The inscription beneath the head, which stands in a small stucco shrine on the altar, reads as follows: *Haec angeli imago erat in historia naviculæ S. Petri quam in atrio veteris basilicæ Iottus pictor*, etc. The companion piece to the mosaic is the angel head in the Vatican Crypts, restored in 1727. As there is no trace of the angels in the copies of the Navicella, Munoz supposes that they were put in the spandrels between the curve of the lunette and its square frame. Other unpublished monuments of the chapel are: two figures of Sts. Peter and Paul by Andrea Bregno, taken from the De Pereriis altar in Old St. Peter's; two angel figures probably from the same altar; and a relief representing the Holy Family, the work of the sculptor of the monument of the Bishop Superanzio in S. Maria sopra Minerva in Rome.

CIVITACASTELLANA. — **Sculptures in the Cathedral.** — A series of monuments in the cathedral at Civitacastellana is described by A. MUNOZ in *Boll. Arte*, V, 1911, pp. 121-134. The most interesting pieces



FIGURE 5.—MOSAIC FROM GIOTTO'S NAVICELLA.

are: the front of a sarcophagus with a hunting scene, of the eighth century; a Cosmatesque portal formerly in the church of S. Francesco with two caryatids supporting the columns, under one of which is inscribed the appeal: ENEAS CATIVE IVTA ME and under the other NON POS-SVM QUIA CREPO; two reliefs by a follower of Agostino di Duccio; and three ciboria (one in S. Pietro), Roman works of the fifteenth century.

FANO. — **Frescoes by Ottaviano Nelli.** — In *Rass. d' Arte Umbra*, 1911, pp. 10-15, U. GNOLI gives an account of the frescoes of Ottaviano Nelli, which were discovered at Fano in 1905 in the course of explorations in the church of S. Domenico. Only two frescoes of what must have been a considerable cycle are now left. The first represents an episode in the legend of the Magdalen. The other fresco displays the legend of S. Domenico in six episodes, and in the lunette above is the Trinity adored by the Saints.

FLORENCE.—**Discovery of a Fresco by Orcagna.**—Behind a painting of the sixteenth century in S. Croce a fragment of fresco has been found which evidently formed part of Orcagna's Triumph of Death destroyed by Vasari to make way for the modern altars. The fragment which has been recovered shows four figures of beggars and some dead bodies lying on the ground. The group is copied almost exactly by Orcagna's imitator in the Campo Santo at Pisa. (*Chron. Arts*, 1911, p. 218.)

Drawings in the Marucelliana.—P. N. FERRI describes in *Boll. Arte*, V, 1911, pp. 285–307, the chief results of his labors on the catalogue of the drawings and prints of the Biblioteca Marucelliana, which is now approaching completion. The most important of the drawings are: two sketches by Bartolomeo Montagna, viz., a St. Sebastian which served as model for the figure of the saint in a picture in the Museo Civico at Vicenza, and a female saint which reappears in another painting of the same collection; a Madonna by G. B. Zelotti which so resembles the similar group in the Madonna and Saints in the Uffizi, there attributed to Paolo Veronese, as to warrant a change of attribution for the picture; and several drawings of antique sculptures by Giovanni Antonio Dosio.

MILAN.—**Seven Pictures in the Lazzaroni Collection.**—In *Rass. d'Arte*, XI, 1911, pp. 100–104, G. BERNARDINI describes seven little known paintings in the Lazzaroni collection which he assigns as follows: a Crucifixion to the end of the fourteenth century, school of the Emilia; a Coronation of the Virgin to the Florentine school of about 1400; a Virgin adoring the Child, Florentine of about 1460–1480; a St. Jerome by Bartolomeo Vivarini; a Holy Family with the young St. John and S. Bruno, by Jacopo del Sellaio; a Virgin, Child, and Saints by Francesco Rizo da Santa Croce; and a Virgin with the Arisen Christ by Girolamo da Santa Croce.

OLEGGIO.—**Precursors of Gaudenzio Ferrari.**—R. GIOELLI publishes in *Boll. Arte*, V, 1911, pp. 207–212, a number of frescoes in Oleggio which throw much light on the sources of the Novarese artist. They consist of the frescoes on the exterior of the Oratory of the Madonna di Galnago relating the Life of Christ, a series of three Madonnas in the interior of the chapel, the Madonna in the Oratory of the Nativity of the Virgin in Gaggiolo, another in the Oratory of the Madonna di Galnago, and another in the church of the Madonna delle Grazie.

PADUA.—**Mediaeval Bronzes.**—In the court of a house in Via Luca Belludi there were discovered in 1908 a number of bronze vessels which evidently formed part of the furniture of a church dedicated to the Virgin. These are published in *Boll. Arte*, V, 1911, pp. 308–310, by G. PERLEGRINI. The most interesting pieces are a lamp-holder apparently of the Romanesque period, the upper part of which consists of a perforated inscription reproducing the first words of the Ave Maria; and another object of the same character but of the Gothic period, with rim decorated with the same perforated inscription and four figures of angels ornamenting the body.

RAVENNA.—**The Earliest Representation of the Incredulity of Thomas.**—A fragment of sarcophagus preserved in the museum of Ravenna presents a scene which S. MURATORI (*N. Bull. Arch. Crist.* XVII, 1911, pp. 39–58) interprets as the earliest rendering of the incredulity of Thomas in art. The figure of Christ is youthful and unbearded, half turned to the left and raises the left arm. The disciple faces outward and ex-

tends his right hand toward Christ's left side. The monument is assigned to the fifth century.

RIMINI. — **The Opening of the Tomb of S. Giuliano.** — On June 8, 1910, the sarcophagus of S. Giuliano, a marble tomb of Roman imperial style, behind the high altar of the church at Rimini which bore his name, was opened, disclosing two wooden caskets, in the upper of which the bones of the saint were found, enveloped still in fragments of his silk and linen robes. The coins found within the sarcophagus range in date from Constantine to Innocent X (1649). Some were found in the wooden casket, some outside of it, and as no record of their position was kept they cannot be used to date the original burial of the body. It is likely, however, that the later ones found their way into the sarcophagus in the course of the mediaeval "recognitions," and that the burial may be dated in the

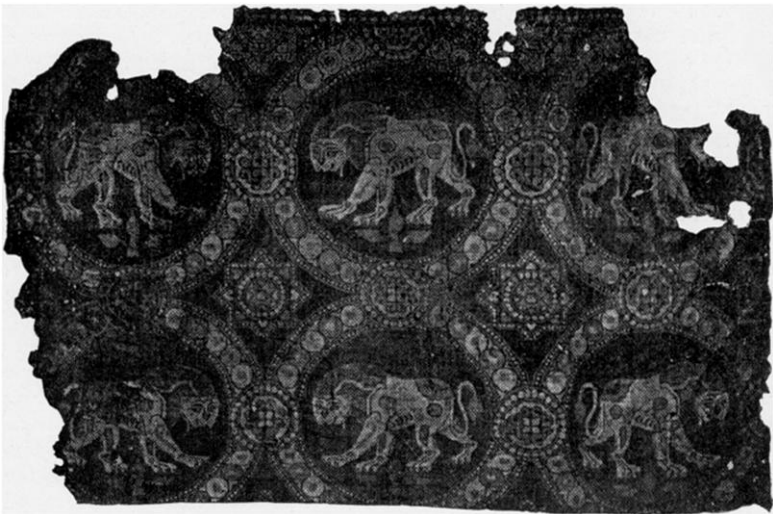


FIGURE 6. — CLOTH FROM THE TOMB OF S. GIULIANO.

time of the Constantine coin or in the first half of the fourth century. The earliest coin subsequent to this is a denarius of Louis I (814-840). On the other hand, the patterns of the stuffs found in the wooden casket (Fig. 6) find their closest parallel in the robes worn by S. Vitale in the apse of his church in Ravenna. (G. GEROLA in *Boll. Arte*, V, 1911, pp. 106-120.)

ROME. — **The Old Basilica of S. Crisogono.** — O. MARUCCI gives the results of the recent excavations under the church of S. Crisogono in Trastevere in *N. Bull. Arch. Crist.* XVII, 1911, pp. 1-21. The apse and a portion of the nave have been excavated. The former has a crypt with a semicircular corridor surrounding it. Another corridor opening from this ambulatory in the direction of the axis of the nave forms the confession, at the end of which was a "*fenestella confessionis*." The lower decoration of the apse has survived, consisting of geometrical designs. In the confession frescoed figures of saints were found, dating like most of the recovered deco-

ration from the restoration of the church by Gregory III in the eighth century. The nave was adorned with medallion portraits of saints after the manner of the popes' portraits in St. Paul's. A few inscriptions and one unimportant sarcophagus have been found.

A New Bernini Bust. — *Boll. Arte*, V, 1911, pp. 81–88, contains a reproduction of the portrait-bust of Cardinal Ginnasi, d. 1639, which was recently to be seen in the church of S. Maria della Vittoria. It was evidently made at the order of his niece Caterina who founded the Carmelite convent to which the bust belongs. G. CANTALAMESSA ascribes it to the early period of Bernini on internal evidence.

S. GIOVANNI IN PERSICETO. — **An Unknown Francia.** — EDITH E. C. JAMES publishes in *Burl. Mag.* XX, 1911, pp. 6–11, a St. John Baptist by Francesco Francia now in the town hall of the village of S. Giovanni in Persiceto near Bologna. It is signed FRANCIA AV(rif)EX.P.

SPELLO. — **Frescoes of Niccolò Alunno.** — Some recent discoveries by Umberto Gnoli at Spello are reported. In a desecrated chapel which now serves as a shop, he has found four half-length figures of Apostles, two of which, according to the Italian correspondent of the *Cicerone*, he regards as undoubted works by Niccolò Alunno. The other two he ascribes to an assistant of this master, possibly his brother-in-law Pietro Mazzaforte, who in 1461, when these paintings were executed, was working with Alunno. Other fragments of figures of Apostles were found in the building, and a Madonna and Child which Dr. Gnoli attributes to a painter of the Marches. (*Athen.* October 21, 1911, p. 498.)

VIGEVANO. — **Frescoes by Gaudenzio Ferrari.** — A. COLOMBO publishes in *Rass. d' Arte*, XI, 1911, pp. 140–143, a series of frescoes in the Municipio of Vigevano. The largest is a group of the Madonna with Saints Ambrose and Peter inscribed with the date MDXV. It is ascribed with some reserve to Gaudenzio Ferrari. The other frescoes are small lunettes which were probably formerly in the Castello. They are nine in number and unhesitatingly ascribed to Gaudenzio by the writer, with one exception, a Christ-Child in the Cradle, which seems to belong to an earlier period.

SPAIN

CORDOVA. — **Hispano-Arabic Remains.** — In *Burl. Mag.* XIX, 1911, pp. 270–278, BERNARD and ELLEN WHISHAW publish notes on the results of the recent excavations on the site of Medina-Azzahra, the pleasure city begun in 936 by Abderrahman III, Khalif of Cordova, and finished under his grandson Hisham II. The chief relic of the city is a well-head found years ago at Seville and now in the museum at Madrid, but shown to be part of the decoration of the Alcazar of Azzahra by its inscription. It contains a curious mixture of Coptic and Yemenite symbolism, the Yemenite eagle, for instance, standing on the Anubic jackal. The strong Coptic influence on this art is seen in the formal decoration also and is explained by the fact that the early art of Seville was given a Coptic cast by the "Egyptians" whom the Arab founders brought with them to decorate their city, and was transplanted to Cordova by Abderrahman, who was a Sevilian by birth and ancestry.

VALENCIA. — **Spanish Records concerning Starnina.** — The long effort of students to find traces of Starnina in Spain has at last been re-

warded by the discovery of documents showing that he dwelt and worked in Valencia during the years 1398 and 1401. This documentary evidence is communicated to *Arte e Storia*, XXX, 1911, pp. 205-206, after publications in Spanish journals, by A. SCHMARSOW.

FRANCE

PARIS.—**Acquisitions of the Louvre.**—The Louvre has recently acquired: a painting by Poussin, "Apollo inspiring a Young Poet"; a Madonna with two Saints, by Neroccio di Bartolommeo; a portrait of the Spanish school of the seventeenth century; a Portrait of a Girl, by Cranach the Elder (*Chron. Arts*, 1911, pp. 188-189); a bronze Dancing Girl, Venetian work of the sixteenth century; a faience cup, Persian of the thirteenth century (*ibid.* p. 193); and the Aigueperse St. Sebastian by Mantegna (*ibid.* p. 241).

VAUGINES.—**An Early Christian Table Altar.**—An altar was recently discovered at Vaugines (Vaucluse) by M. Deydier, which forms part of a series of early Christian altars discovered in Provence, which were supported on a central column or on legs. On its anterior edge are carved two groups of six doves facing the Constantinian monogram in the centre. The other sides are decorated with a vine ornament. The altar dates from the sixth or seventh century. (PROU, *B. Arch. C. T.* 1911, April, pp. III-VIII.)

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS.—**Miniatures by Jan Van Roome.**—The signature I A ROME can be traced on the headgear of the attendant in the miniature of the Circumcision in the *Heures de la Princesse de Croy*, a manuscript belonging to the collection of the Duc d'Arenberg in Brussels. The tiara of the high priest seems likewise to bear the date ANO MDV. Date and name are consistent with the identification of the artist with Jan van Roome, the painter of Marguerite of Austria (fl. 1498-1521). Five other miniatures in the manuscript may be given to him, viz., the Visitation, Nativity, Flight into Egypt, Death of the Virgin, and a Pietà.¹ (F. DE MÉLY, *Gaz. B.-A.*, IV, 1911, pp. 243-253.)

GERMANY

BERLIN.—**Acquisitions of the Kaiser-Friedrich Museum.**—Recent important additions to the Kaiser-Friedrich Museum are the following: a series of South Italian examples of mediaeval sculpture (*Ber. Kunsts.* XXXII, 1911, cols. 166-178); a series of German Renaissance medallions from the Von Lanna collection (*ibid.* cols. 211-219); a sketch-book of G. B. Tiepolo (*ibid.* cols. 242-248); a large collection of Carolingian coins (*ibid.* cols. 281-282); noteworthy specimens of Fostat, Persian and Mesopotamian pottery (*ibid.* XXXIII, 1911, cols. 1-12); a wooden relief, The Descent from the Cross, by Hans Leinberger (early sixteenth century); an Entombment, a wooden relief, by Hans Schwartz, dated 1516; and a relief in stone representing a Garden of Love, by Loy Hering, early sixteenth century (*ibid.* cols. 29-40).

Two Drawings by the Hausbuchmeister.—In *Jb. Preuss. Kunsts.* XXXII, 1911, pp. 180-184, appear reproductions of two drawings recently

acquired by the Kupferstichkabinett, and ascribed to the Hausbuchmeister. They possess great historical interest in representing incidents of the imprisonment of the "King of the Romans," Maximilian, by the inhabitants of Bruges in 1488. In one drawing, the king is represented assisting at the solemn mass, during which he swore his abdication; in the other he sits at table, partaking of the gala banquet which followed the ceremony. The reproduction is accompanied by a commentary by A. WARBURG.

KEVELAER. — **The Earliest View of Assisi.** — Niccolò Alunno painted a standard for Assisi which was known as the "Gonfalone della Peste," being carried in processions to avert epidemics. The painting, long lost, was recently discovered in the Priesterhaus in Kevelaer, Germany, by Perdrizet. It represents Christ in the heavens, supported by a mandorla of cherubim, the Virgin kneeling in intercession on a cloud, and a row of saints below. The bottom of the picture contains a representation of Assisi, which, in view of the date of the painting (1468-1470), is the earliest view of the city in existence. Apart from the conventions of quattrocento landscape, the city's aspect is surprisingly like that of to-day, showing how little change the centuries have brought to the ancient town. (U. GNOLI, *Boll. Arte*, V, 1911, pp. 63-70.)

STRASSBURG. — **Acquisitions of the Gallery.** — The Strassburg Gallery has recently acquired the following Italian pictures: a Madonna by Cesare da Cesto; two portraits by Bronzino; a Holy Family, by Pier Francesco Sacchi, dated 1514; a Betrothal of St. Catherine, assigned to Girolamo Marchesi, which is instead a work by Francesco Zaganelli; a painting by Giovanni Speranza of Vicenza; and a View of Venice, by Francesco Guardi. (G. FRIZZONI, *Chron. Arts*, 1911, p. 236.)

AUSTRIA

VIENNA. — **A Late Byzantine "Athos" Painting.** — An interesting painting is published in *Byz. Zeit.* 1911, pp. 197-198, by Herzog JOHANN GEORG of Saxony. It is at present placed over a door in the clerical Schatzkammer of the Hofburg in Vienna. In the centre is a half-figure of the Madonna. The borders of the panel are taken up by scenes from the life of Christ interspersed with various figures of a symbolical character. Below the Madonna are the kneeling figures of the Emperor Leopold I and his third wife Eleonore. An inscription, probably added after the picture came to Vienna, states that it was "probably" painted in a monastery of Mt. Athos. The inscriptions on the picture itself with few exceptions are in Latin. The imperial portraits date the picture at the end of the seventeenth century.

GREAT BRITAIN

NEW HOLBEINS. — In *Burl. Mag.* XX, 1911, pp. 31-32, P. GANZ publishes two portraits by Hans Holbein the Younger, one of which may be the "Portrait of a Musician" mentioned in the Arundel Inventory (see below). It is a half figure of a man who holds the neck of a guitar in his left hand. The sitter is probably Jean de Dinteville at an age somewhat more advanced than that at which he is represented in the "Ambassadors." The portrait is in the possession of Sir John Ramsden at Bulstrode Park. The other

work is a portrait of Derick Berck of Cologne in the collection of Lord Leconfield at Petworth.

CHICHESTER. — **An Early Madonna.** — A remarkable English primitive is made known by the publication of a painted stone disk (Fig. 7) in



FIGURE 7. — PAINTED STONE DISK AT CHICHESTER.

the Bishop's Chapel of Chichester (W. R. LETHABY, *Burl. Mag.* XX, 1911, p. 4). It is English work of about 1250. The colors are light and delicate.

LONDON. — **The Inventory of the Arundel Collection.** — The great collection of pictures formed by Thomas, Earl of Arundel, was, at the time of his death in Padua in 1646, in the possession of his wife in Holland. At her death in 1654, a law-suit arose among the heirs for the

possession of the pictures, and the inventory which figured in this case has been found in the British Record-Office. It is published with an historical commentary in *Burl. Mag.* XLIX, 1911, pp. 278-286 and 323-325, by L. CUST and MARY COX.

A Portrait by Baldassare D'Este.—A unique monument is published by H. COOK in the *Burl. Mag.* XIX, 1911, pp. 228-233, in the shape of a portrait of an unknown man signed by Baldassare D'Este, natural son of Duke Niccolò III, and court painter at Ferrara in the middle of the fifteenth century. No other work can be certainly ascribed to him.

Spanish Church Plate in the British Museum.—In *Proc. Soc. Ant.* XXIII, 1911, pp. 474-477 (6 figs.), C. H. READ publishes six pieces of Spanish church plate of the fifteenth century recently presented by J. P. MORGAN to the British Museum. They are a ciborium, a pair of silver candlesticks, a paten, a chalice, a standing crucifix, and a second crucifix, all silver gilt. They came from the Hospital de la Vera Cruz at Medina de Pomar.

OLD SARUM.—**Excavations in 1910.**—In *Proc. Soc. Ant.* XXIII, 1911, pp. 501-512 (2 pls.; plan), W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE describes the excavations at Old Sarum in 1910. The main work was the exploration of the great tower and the structures adjoining it occupying the north half of the inner bailey. The tower was rectangular, 104 ft. by 81 ft., and was built a little before 1130. On its south side was the chapel 47 ft. long, consisting of a nave of two bays and a chancel of one bay with a recess to the east 6 ft. deep for the altar. Along the east side of the great tower was a building at least two stories high. To the north was a tower with walls 8 ft. thick at the base and a rectangular chamber in the middle 10 by 7½ ft., afterwards enlarged by hollowing out the masonry. *Ibid.* pp. 512-517 (2 pls.), Colonel W. HAWLEY describes the minor finds consisting of thousands of potsherds and several whole vases of a coarse, red ware; glass fragments; iron tools; etc. A few silver coins dating from Henry II to Edward I were also found.

WINCHESTER.—**A Bronze Panel.**—In *Proc. Soc. Ant.* XXIII, 1911, pp. 397-402 (5 figs.), R. A. SMITH publishes an engraved bronze panel 10.8 in. long and 1.6 in. wide found in underpinning Winchester cathedral. It dates from the Viking period, and in style resembles the Ringerike series of monuments in Buskerud, Norway.

AFRICA

CARTHAGE.—**The Basilica of Damous-el-Karita.**—The continuation of the excavations at Damous-el-Karita has brought to light the dependances of the basilica (Fig. 8), a complex of buildings extending over 200 metres. Over 3600 inscriptions were discovered, a number of them epitaphs of nuns. Among other interesting finds are another fragment of the *elogium* recorded in *C.I.L.* VIII, 12538, a marble hand with the fingers in position to give the "Latin" blessing, and two terra-cotta lamps of unusual decoration. (DELATRE, *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1911, pp. 566-583.)

TIMGAD.—**A Byzantine Historical Inscription.**—The following inscription is reported from Timgad by BALLU in the *B. Arch. C. T.* 1911, June, pp. VII-VIII:

+DEO FABENTE IN ANO XIII FELICISSIMIS TEMPO
 RIBB DD MM NOSTRORVM IVSTINIANO ET THEO
 DORA PERPP. AVGG. EDIFICATA EST A FVNDAMENTIS
 CIBITAS TAMOGADIENSIS PROBIDENTIA BIRI EXCELLEN
 TISSIMI SOLOMONIS MAGISTRI MILITVM EX CON
 SVLE AC PATRICII CVNTACVE PRECELSI
 ET PER AFRICA PREFECTI+✠

The thirteenth year of Justinian's reign dates in 539-540. The Solomon mentioned is the patrician who Procopius says was entrusted with the government of Africa for the second time in this year. The historian also records the destruction of the town of Thamugadi by the Berbers, but Solomon's "*edificata a fundamentis*" means only that he rebuilt the citadel.

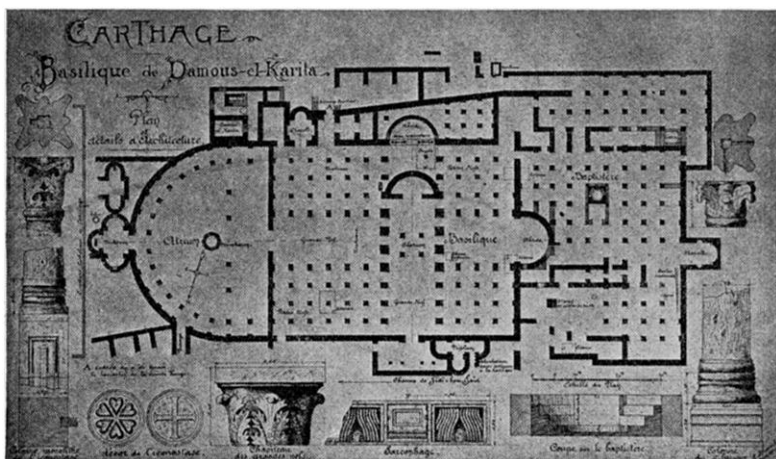


FIGURE 8. — BASILICA OF DAMOUS-EL-KARITA.

The inscription removes the suspicion that might otherwise be cast upon the list of fortresses built in Africa in the reign of Justinian which appears in a Vatican manuscript of the *Κτίσματα* of Procopius. This list is longer than in other manuscripts, but inasmuch as the name of Thamugadi appears in it, it cannot be regarded as interpolated.

UNITED STATES

BALTIMORE.—**An Historical Altar-piece.**—The altar-piece in glazed terra-cotta, representing the Temptation of Adam and Eve, in the Walters Collection at Baltimore bears an inscription containing the phrase: LEO · X · PONT · MAX · INGRESVS · EST · FLOTIA (Florentiam). XXX^A (= die trigesima) · Dp. It was, therefore, designed as a memorial of the entry of Pope Leo X into Florence, November 30, 1515. The frame

and formal decoration are reminiscent of Giovanni della Robbia, but the figures of Adam and Eve and the landscape background prevent an attribution to him. (A. MARQUAND, *Burl. Mag.* XX, 1911, pp. 36-38.)

BOSTON.—**Acquisitions of the Museum of Fine Arts.**—The Museum of Fine Arts has recently acquired a portrait drawing of a youth, by Lorenzo di Credi (*B. Mus. F. A.* 1911, pp. 36-37), and a portrait said to be of Giovanni Bentovoglio, by Andrea da Solario (*ibid.* pp. 44-45). The latter picture is discussed, and its authorship confirmed by Sir CLAUDE PHILLIPS in *Burl. Mag.* XIX, 1911, pp. 287-288.

CAMBRIDGE.—**Italian Pictures.**—F. MASON PERKINS publishes in *Rass. d' Arte Umbra*, 1911, pp. 109-110, a Holy Family by Pinturicchio belonging to the period of the Borgia frescoes, and a Betrothal of St. Catherine of Alexandria, by Bernardino di Mariotto. Both pictures are in the Fogg Museum.

ENGLEWOOD.—**Pictures in the Platt Collection.**—In *Rass. d' Arte*, XI, 1911, pp. 145-149, F. MASON PERKINS continues his account of the Italian pictures in the Platt collection, Englewood (see *A.J.A.* XV, 1911, p. 442). The most important ones described are: an Adoration of the Magi, by the trecentista Jacopo d'Avanzi; Madonnas by Timoteo Viti, Bartolomeo Vivarini, Giovanni Bellini, Montagna, G. B. Moroni, and Giampietrino; a Madonna by an unknown artist of the Venetian school influenced by Basaiti; a Venetian portrait of a youth; and an angel by Luini, formerly part of the decoration of the villa Pelucca.

NEWPORT.—**Pictures in the Davis Collection.**—The Italian pictures in the Davis collection at Newport form the subject of an article by J. BRECK in *Rass. d' Arte*, XI, 1911, pp. 111-115. The most important of the pictures discussed are: a Madonna, by Masolino; a Portrait of a Man, by Sebastiano del Piombo; a male portrait, by Giulio Campi; two portraits, by G. B. Moroni; an Adoration of the Shepherds, by Ortolano; and a Madonna by Filippino Lippi. The portrait by Sebastiano del Piombo is compared with a portrait of a Cardinal in his own possession, by L. CAMPI, *ibid.* pp. 173-174. The latter picture was bought at the Wawra sale in Vienna, in 1901, and has been attributed to the Moretto da Brescia. Campi, instead, believes it to be like the Newport picture, an example of the "second manner" of Sebastiano.

NEW YORK.—**Acquisitions of the Metropolitan Museum.**—Recent additions to the Metropolitan Museum are: a terra-cotta Angel of the Annunciation, by Matteo Civitale (*B. Metr. Mus.* 1911, p. 148); three ivory reliefs, viz., a French mirror-case cover of the fourteenth century, a French knife-case and an Italian comb, both of the sixteenth century (*ibid.* pp. 163-166); a Paduan bronze statuette of about 1500 (*ibid.* p. 178); three panels of Botticelli, Miracles of S. Zanobi; the Meditation on the Passion, by Carpaccio (see *A.J.A.* XV, 1911, pp. 441-442); an altar relief, representing the Madonna with saints and donors, ascribed to Gerardo di Mainardo; a Mars and Venus trapped by Vulcan, by Sodoma; a cassone panel by Matteo di Giovanni (*ibid.* pp. 185-194); a Nativity group by Antonio Rossellino (*ibid.* pp. 207-210); an Adoration of the Magi, by a pupil of Giotto (*ibid.* p. 216); a papal dossal of 1659; a set of six tapestries representing scenes from the Life of Christ, Alsatian of the end of the sixteenth century (*ibid.* p. 217); an Adoration of the Magi, by Quentin Metsys (*ibid.* p. 228); a

marble portrait bust by Pietro Lombardo; another in terra-cotta, by Alessandro Vittoria; a Florentine terra-cotta Visitation of about 1500 (*ibid.* pp. 232-233); and a drawing by Rembrandt, St. John and St. Peter at the Beautiful Gate (*ibid.* p. 237).

A Holbein Miniature in the Morgan Collection. — Mr. J. P. Morgan has recently acquired a miniature portrait of Thomas Cromwell, minister of Henry VIII, which, in spite of its poor condition, still betrays the hand of Holbein. It forms the subject of a note in *Burl. Mag.* XX, 1911, pp. 5-6, by L. CUST. *Ibid.* p. 175, A. B. CHAMBERLAIN contributes a note to the effect that in the Cromwell accounts at the Record-Office there occurs the following entry under January 4, 1538: "Hans, the painter, 40s.," which probably has reference to the miniature.

AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

CALIFORNIA. — **Shell Mounds at San Francisco and San Mateo.** — In *Rec. Past*, X, 1911, pp. 226-227 (4 figs.), A. L. KROEBER sums up briefly the results of the investigations of the winters of 1909-1910 and 1910-1911, in the course of which five mounds on the western shores of the Bay were explored. The data secured indicate that there has been "a gradual but slow and uniform development of civilization more or less common to the entire region, and merging into that of the Indians inhabiting Central California in the historic period." As to the age of the shell-mound culture, Kroeber agrees with Nelson that "the beginnings of at least some of these deposits must be placed in a period 3000 or more years ago." On the Bay shores alone, more than 400 mounds, now or formerly existing, have been located.

BRITISH HONDURAS. — **Explorations in 1908-1909.** — In *Ann. Arch. Anthr.* IV, 1911, pp. 72-87 (3 pls.), T. N. GANN describes his excavations in British Honduras in 1908-1909. At **Santillo** he explored a quadrangular space about 80 by 35 yards and four to five feet above the surrounding level, enclosed by four mounds, 12 to 30 ft. high, connected by a rampart 10 ft. high. This was a burial place, as was a second smaller quadrangle. Among the objects discovered were broken images of the gods, including eight complete heads. At **Douglas** several mounds were opened. The contents of four of them are described. Three types of burial were found here according to the social position of the deceased. At **Moho Cay** pottery rings, manatee bones, and spear heads were found; at **Boston** four mounds were opened, and two places found where chert and flint implements were manufactured. Five mounds were opened at **Corozal**, two at **Benque Viejo**, one each at **Patchacan**, **Sarteneja**, **San Estevan**, **Consejo**, and **Chetumal Bay**.

CHIAPAS. — **Palenque.** — In a letter from Mexico in *Z. Ethn.* XLIII, 1911, pp. 310-315 (3 figs.), E. SELER describes a visit to the ruins of Palenque, in which he was successful in obtaining a large number of casts of the smaller reliefs and hieroglyphs, including two of the finest and best preserved of the interesting reliefs on the entrance to the Subterrarium, — reliefs that up to the present have neither been copied nor drawn. A visit

was also made to the ruins of Cempoallan, the ancient capital of the Totonacs. From Frontera an excursion was made to the ruins of an old city, buried in the primitive forest.

GUERRERO. — **Ancient Sepulchre at Placeres del Oro.** — In *American Anthropologist*, N.S. XIII, 1911, pp. 29-55 (3 pls.; 12 figs.), H. J. SPINDEN gives an account of an interesting and important archaeological discovery, made in June, 1910, by W. Niven of Mexico City. At an ancient burial-place at Placeres del Oro, on the bank of the Rio del Oro, underneath two plain slabs of diorite, were discovered two sculptured slabs, and between these the following objects: two carved shell arm-bands, two table urns, one jadeite pendant, one small *metate* or paint mortar, one large cylindrical bead, a large number of stone and shell beads, some large shells, an obsidian core, fragmentary human bones and teeth. There are indications of at least partial cremation, perhaps the ceremonial one of the Tarascans. The objects found are described and many of them figured; historical references are also given. The two remarkable tablets are specially considered (pp. 47-55). Certain faces on these may be "intended to represent some monkey god or totemic spirit," and "the representation was artistically infected by the serpent." There are also possibilities of the grotesque faces being those of Tlaloc, the Aztec rain-god, or something very similar. The eye-ornaments of the profile faces suggest comparison with similar devices on Mound-builder (North America) and Calchaqui (South America) carvings. Spinden concludes that while "the multiplicity of possible connections between these sculptures and those of Central America and the Valley of Mexico seems to indicate pretty clearly that the ancient culture of Placeres del Oro was more closely related to the Nahuas than to the Tarascans," there is also "such a strong note of individuality that we are almost justified in naming these artifacts as masterpieces of a new culture area."

GUATEMALA. — **Ruins of Tikal.** — In *Mem. Peab. Mus. Harv.*, V, 1911, pp. 1-91 (28 pls.; 17 figs.), T. MALER describes explorations in the Department of Guatemala (Tikal), and A. M. TOZZER, pp. 93-135 (2 pls.; 30 figs.), publishes a preliminary study of the prehistoric ruins of Tikal, giving the results of the Peabody Museum Expedition of 1909-1910. Maler's explorations were made in 1895 and 1904. He describes the various palaces, temples, stelae, etc., and calls attention to the fact that Tikal excels all hitherto known ruined cities of Central America in the number of its stelae and the circular altars accompanying them (more than one hundred stelae are indicated). The incised drawings of the temples and palaces are discussed on pages 56-61, and the supposed Quetzalcoatl of Tikal on page 89. Interesting is the suggestion that the *Codex Dresdensis* may have originated in Tikal, — a copy of the Maya pictures, etc., sent to Europe as a specimen of the art of the Indians. Tozzer looks upon Tikal as the centre of an archaeological province, — it is the largest city of any size in the Maya area. The dates on the stelae place it among the very oldest of Maya cities. It was from Tikal, according to Tozzer (it is not proved), that the influence spread, which was responsible for the culture of Copan and Palenque, but Tikal was as early as these two cities.

ABBREVIATIONS

Abh.: Abhandlungen. *Allg. Ztg.*: Münchener Allgemeine Zeitung. *Alt. Or.*: Der alte Orient. *Am. Anthr.*: American Anthropologist. *Am. Archit.*: American Architect. *A.J.A.*: American Journal of Archaeology. *A. J. Num.*: American Journal of Numismatics. *A. J. Sem. Lang.*: American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literature. *Ami d. Mon.*: Ami des Monuments. *Ant. Denk.*: Antike Denkmäler. *Ann. Arch. Anth.*: Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology. *Arch. Ael.*: Archaeologia Aelliana. *Arch. Anz.*: Archäologischer Anzeiger. *Arch. Rec.*: Architectural Record. *Arch. Rel.*: Archiv für Religionswissenschaft. *Arch. Miss.*: Archives de Missions Scientifiques et Littéraires. *Arch. Stor. Art.*: Archivio Storico dell' Arte. *Arch. Stor. Lomb.*: Archivio Storico Lombardo. *Arch. Stor. Patr.*: Archivio della r. società romana di storia patria. *Athen.*: Athenaeum (of London). *Ath. Mitt.*: Mitteilungen d. k. d. Archaeol. Instituts, Athen, Abt.

Beitr. Assyr.: Beiträge zur Assyriologie. *Ber. Kunsts.*: Amtliche Berichte aus den Königlichen Kunstsammlungen. *Berl. Akad.*: Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin. *Berl. Phil. W.*: Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift. *Bibl. Stud.*: Biblische Studien. *Bibl. World*: The Biblical World. *B. Ac. Hist.*: Boletín de la real Academia de la Historia. *Boll. Arte*: Bollettino d' Arte. *Boll. Num.*: Bollettino Italiano di Numismatica. *Bonn. Jb.*: Bonner Jahrbücher. *Jahrbücher des Vereins von Altertumsfreunden im Rheinlande.* *B.S.A.*: Annual of the British School at Athens. *B.S.R.*: Papers of the British School at Rome. *B. Arch. M.*: Bulletin Archéol. du Ministère. *B. Arch. C. T.*: Bulletin Archéologique du Comité des Travaux hist. et scient. *B.C.H.*: Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique. *B. Inst. Ég.*: Bulletin de l'Institut Égyptien (Cairo). *B. Metr. Mus.*: Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. *B. Mus. Bruz.*: Bulletin des Musées Royaux des arts décoratifs et industriels à Bruxelles. *B. Mus. F. A.*: Museum of Fine Arts Bulletin, Boston. *B. Num.*: Bulletin de Numismatique. *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.*: Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de France. *B. Soc. Anth.*: Bulletin de la Société d'Anthropologie de Paris. *B. Mon.*: Bulletin Monumental. *B. Com. Rom.*: Bullettino d. Commissione Archeologica Comunale di Roma. *B. Arch. Crist.*: Bullettino di Archeologia Cristiana. *B. Pal. It.*: Bullettino di Paletnologia Italiana. *Burl. Gaz.*: Burlington Gazette. *Burl. Mag.*: Burlington Magazine. *Byz. Z.*: Byzantinische Zeitschrift.

Chron. Arts: Chronique des Arts. *Cl. Phil.*: Classical Philology. *Cl. R.*: Classical Review. *C. R. Acad. Insc.*: Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres. *C.I.A.*: Corpus Inscriptionum Atticarum. *C.I.G.*: Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum. *C.I.L.*: Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum. *C.I.S.*: Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum.

Ἐφ. Ἀρχ.: Ἐφημερίς Ἀρχαιολογική. *Eph. Ep.*: Ephemeris Epigraphica. *Eph. Sem. Ep.*: Ephemeris für Semitische Epigraphik. *Exp. Times*: The Expository Times.

Fornvännen: Fornvännen: meddelanden från K. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien.

Gaz. B.-A.: Gazette des Beaux-Arts. *G.D.I.*: Sammlung der griechischen Dialekt-Inschriften.

I.G.: Inscriptiones Graecae (for contents and numbering of volumes, cf. *A.J.A.* IX, 1905, pp. 96-97). *I.G.A.*: Inscriptiones Graecae Antiquissimae, ed. Roehl. *I. G. Arg.*: Inscriptiones Graecae Argolidis. *I. G. Ins.*: Inscriptiones Graecarum Insularum. *I. G. Sept.*: Inscriptiones Graeciae Septentrionalis. *I. G. Sic. It.*: Inscriptiones Graecae Siciliae et Italiae.

Jb. Arch. I.: Jahrbuch d. k. d. Archäol. Instituts. *Jb. Kl. Alt.*: Neue Jahrbücher für das klassische Altertum, Geschichte und deutsche Litteratur und für Pädagogik. *Jb. Kunsth. Samm.*: Jahrbuch der Kunsthistorischen Sammlungen des allerhöchsten Kaiserhauses. *Jb. Phil. Päd.*: Neue Jahrbücher für Philologie und Pädagogik (Fleckeisen's Jahrbücher). *Jb. Preuss. Kunsts.*: Jahrbuch d. k. Preuss. Kunstsammlungen. *Jh. Oest. Arch. I.*: Jahreshefte des oesterreichischen Archäologischen Instituts. *J. Asiat.*: Journal Asiatique. *J.A.O.S.*: Journal of American Oriental Society. *J. B. Archaeol.*: Journal of the British Archaeological Association. *J. B. Archit.*: Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects. *J. Bibl. Lit.*: Journal of Biblical Literature. *J.H.S.*:

Journal of Hellenic Studies. *J. Int. Arch. Num.*: Διέθνῃς Ἐφημερίς τῆς νομισματικῆς ἀρχαιολογίας, Journal international d'archéologie numismatique (Athens).

Kb. Gesamtver.: Korrespondenzblatt des Gesamtvereins der deutschen Geschichts- und Altertumsvereine. *Klio*: Klio; Beiträge zur alten Geschichte. *Kunstchr.*: Kunstchronik.

Mb. Num. Ges. Wien: Monatsblatt der Numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien. *Mh. f. Kunstw.*: Monatshefte für Kunstwissenschaft. *Mél. Arch. Hist.*: Mélanges d'Archéologie et d'Histoire (of French School in Rome). *Mél. Fac. Or.*: Mélanges de la Faculté Orientale, Beirut. *M. Acc. Modena*: Memorie della Regia Accademia di scienze, lettere ed arti in Modena. *M. Inst. Gen.*: Mémoires de l'Institut Genevois. *M. Soc. Ant. Fr.*: Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de France. *Mitt. Anth. Ges.*: Mitteilungen der anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien. *Mitt. C.-Comm.*: Mitteilungen der königlich-kaiserlichen Central-Commission für Erforschung und Erhaltung der Kunst- und historischen Denkmale. *Mitt. Or. Ges.*: Mitteilungen der deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft. *Mitt. Pal. V.*: Mitteilungen und Nachrichten des deutschen Palestina Vereins. *Mitt. Nassau*: Mitteilungen des Vereins für nassauische Altertumskunde und Geschichtsforschung. *Mitt. Vorderas. Ges.*: Mitteilungen der vorderasiatischen Gesellschaft. *Mon. Ant.*: Monumenti Antichi (of Accad. d. Lincei). *Mon. Piot*: Monuments et Mémoires pub. par l'Acad. des Inscriptions, etc. (Fondation Piot). *Mün. Ab.*: Königlich Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften, München. *Mün. Jb. Bild. K.*: Münchner Jahrbuch der bildenden Kunst.

N. D. Alt.: Nachrichten über deutsche Altertumsfunde. *Nomisma*: Nomisma: Untersuchungen auf dem Gebiete der antiken Münzkunde. *Not. Scav.*: Notizie degli Scavi di Antichità. *Num. Chron.*: Numismatic Chronicle. *Num. Z.*: Numismatische Zeitschrift. *N. Arch. Ven.*: Nuovo Archivio Veneto. *N. Bull. Arch. Crist.*: Nuova Bulletino di Archeologia cristiana.

Or. Lit.: Orientalistische Literaturzeitung. *Or. Lux*: Ex Oriente Lux.

Pal. Ex. Fund.: Quarterly Statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund. *Πρακτικά*: Πρακτικά τῆς ἐν Ἀθήναις ἀρχαιολογικῆς ἐταιρείας. *Proc. Soc. Ant.*: Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries.

Rass. d' Arte: Rassegna d' Arte. *Rec. Past*: Records of the Past. *R. Tr. Ég. Assy.*: Recueil de travaux relatifs à la philologie et à l'archéologie égyptiennes et assyriennes. *Reliq.*: Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist. *Rend. Acc. Lincei*: Rendiconti d. r. Accademia dei Lincei. *Rep. f. K.*: Repertorium für Kunstwissenschaft. *R. Assoc. Barc.*: Revista de la Asociación artístico-arqueológica Barcelonesa. *R. Arch. Bibl. Mus.*: Revista di Archivos, Bibliotecas, y Museos. *R. Arch.*: Revue Archéologique. *R. Art Anc. Mod.*: Revue de l'Art ancien et moderne. *R. Art Chrét.*: Revue de l'Art Chrétien. *R. Belge Num.*: Revue Belge de Numismatique. *R. Bibl.*: Revue Biblique Internationale. *R. Ép.*: Revue Épigraphique. *R. Ét. Anc.*: Revue des Études Anciennes. *R. Ét. Gr.*: Revue des Études Grecques. *R. Ét. J.*: Revue des Études Juives. *R. Hist. Rel.*: Revue de l'Histoire des Religions. *R. Num.*: Revue Numismatique. *R. Or. Lat.*: Revue de l'Orient Latin. *R. Sém.*: Revue Sémitique. *R. Suisse Num.*: Revue Suisse de Numismatique. *Rh. Mus.*: Rheinisches Museum für Philologie, Neue Folge. *R. Abruzz.*: Rivista Abruzzese di Scienze, Lettere ed Arte. *R. Ital. Num.*: Rivista Italiana Numismatica. *R. Stor. Ant.*: Rivista di Storia Antica. *R. Stor. Calabr.*: Rivista Storica Calabrese. *R. Stor. Ital.*: Rivista Storica Italiana. *Röm.-Germ. Forsch.*: Bericht über die Fortschritte der Römisch-Germanischen Forschung. *Röm.-Germ. Kb.*: Römisch-Germanisches Korrespondenzblatt. *Röm. Mitt.*: Mitteilungen d. k. d. Archäol. Instituts, Röm. Abt. *Röm. Quart.*: Römische Quartalschrift für christliche Altertumskunde und für Kirchengeschichte.

Sächs. Ges.: Sächsische Gesellschaft (Leipsic). *Sitzb.*: Sitzungsberichte. *S. Bibl. Arch.*: Society of Biblical Archaeology, Proceedings.

Voss. Ztg.: Vossische Zeitung.

W. kl. Phil.: Wochenschrift für klassische Philologie.

Z. D. Pal. V.: Zeitschrift des Deutschen Palestina Vereins. *Z. Aeg. Sp. Alt.*: Zeitschrift für Aegyptische Sprache und Altertumskunde. *Z. Alttest. Wiss.*: Zeitschrift für alttestamentliche Wissenschaft. *Z. Assy.*: Zeitschrift für Assyriologie. *Z. Bild. K.*: Zeitschrift für Bildende Kunst. *Z. Ethn.*: Zeitschrift für Ethnologie. *Z. Morgenl.*: Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlands. *Z. Morgenl. Ges.*: Zeitschrift der deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft. *Z. Mün. Alt.*: Zeitschrift des Münchener Alterthumsvereins. *Z. Num.*: Zeitschrift für Numismatik.